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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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Program of Technical Cooperation for 1955

First Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses

Budget of the Pan American Union for 1955-1956

Tenth Pan American Child Congress

Costa Rica-Nicaragua Situation

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

GENERAL SECRETARIAT • PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CARLOS DÁVILA, *Secretary General* WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Secretary General*

THE Organization of American States, whose origins date back to the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889-90), is founded upon the Charter signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States on April 30, 1948.

The following American states are members of the Organization: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

By the Charter, which became effective on December 13, 1951, the American states established the international organization that they had developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote their solidarity, strengthen their collaboration, and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of the Inter-American Conference; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Council; the Pan American Union; the Specialized Conferences; and the Specialized Organizations.

The Inter-American Conference is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It decides the general action and policy of the Organization, determines the structure and functions of its organs, and has the authority to consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American states.

The Council of the Organization, which functions at Washington, the seat of the Pan American Union, is composed of one Representative of each member state, appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. Each Representative has the right to one vote, and decisions are taken by a majority vote, except when otherwise expressly provided for. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It may serve provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and it has special functions in the peaceful solution of controversies, under the provisions of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. It elects the Secretary General of the Organization and the Assistant Secretary General, who is Secretary of the Council.

The Council takes action itself or acts through its three technical organs: the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council. The first of these Councils functions at the Pan American Union and the other two meet, when convened by the Council of the Organization, at places chosen by themselves.

The Pan American Union is the permanent central organ and General Secretariat of the Organization. It was founded on April 14, 1890, at the First International Conference of American States, and this date is celebrated annually as Pan American Day.

By reason of resolutions adopted at various International Conferences of American States, the Pan American Union has been expanding its inter-American cooperative activities in the economic, social, juridical, and cultural fields. Its technical and administrative offices are grouped in the following four Departments: Economic and Social Affairs; International Law; Cultural Affairs; and Administrative Services. The Directors of the first three Departments serve as the Executive Secretaries of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council, respectively.

As General Secretariat of the Organization, the Pan American Union also performs the following functions: advising the Council and its organs in the preparation of programs and regulations for the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Specialized Conferences; placing, to the extent of its ability, at the disposal of the government of the country where such a conference is to be held the technical aid and personnel that such government requests; serving as custodian of the documents and archives of the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and, in so far as possible, the Specialized Conferences; serving as depository of the instruments of ratification of inter-American agreements; submitting to the Council an annual report on the activities of the Organization; and submitting to each Inter-American Conference a report on the work accomplished by the organs of the Organization since the previous Conference. The Secretary General participates with voice but without vote, in the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Specialized Conferences, and the meetings of the Council and its organs.

The American states contribute to the maintenance of the Pan American Union through annual quotas assigned on bases determined by the Council of the Organization.

Annals of the Organization of American States

Editor: Fernando Hazera

Research Assistant: Lydia De León

The Pan American Union, in order to disseminate as widely as possible the activities of the Organization of American States, began in 1949 the publication of the ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. It hopes in this way to further the purposes of the Charter of the Organization, which was signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States and embodies all the doctrines and principles that govern harmonious relations between the nations of America.

This quarterly publication, which is issued in separate English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese editions, contains texts of official documents signed at the Inter-American Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States and decides its general action and policy; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which considers problems of an urgent nature of common interest to the American states; the Council, which takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Pan American Union, which is the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization; the Specialized Conferences, which deal with special technical matters or develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation; and the Specialized Organizations, which are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American states. An analytical index of the ANNALS will be published each year to facilitate its use as a reference work. The publication is also included in the *International Index to Periodicals.*

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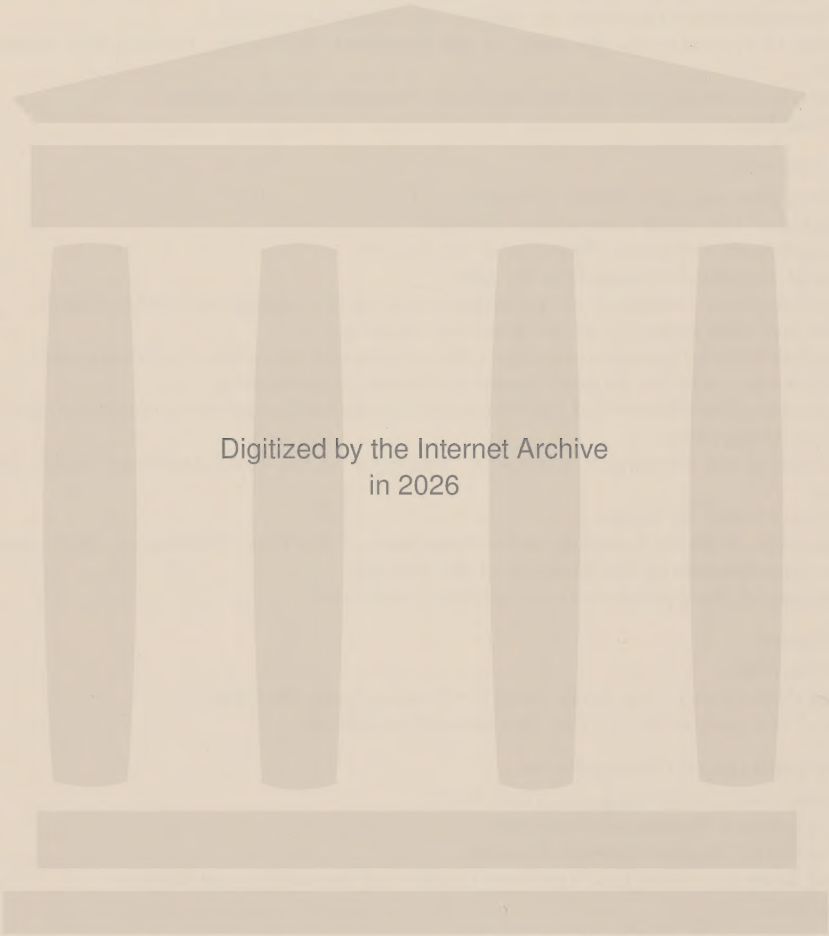
[1] Other decisions taken by the Council appear under the respective organs of the Organization or of the Council.

[2] Resolutions Nos. 1/55, 2/55, and 5/55 to 9/55, taken by this Council from January 11 to April 28, 1955. *See also* Resolutions Nos. 3/55 and 4/55 on pp. 138 and 139.



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The Council

New Members

JOAQUÍN EDUARDO SALAZAR CAMARENA, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—On January 11, 1955, the Council of the Organization of American States extended a cordial welcome to the new Representative of the Dominican Republic, Mr. Joaquín Eduardo Salazar Camarena. Mr. Salazar had served previously on two occasions in his capacity, first as Representative on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and later as Representative on the Council of the Organization and on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Mr. Salazar, who is also Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, has occupied the following diplomatic and consular posts, in addition to those mentioned above: Consul in New Orleans; Minister Counsellor of the Dominican Embassy in Washington; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina and Brazil; Ambassador, Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Organization; and Consul General in New York.

In his own country, he has served as Under Secretary of the Interior; Professor at the School of Philosophy of the University of Santo Domingo; Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Worship; Judge of the *Tribunal de Tierras*; and Secretary of Economy and Trade.

Ambassador Salazar was born on January 23, 1914, in Ciudad Trujillo. He is married to Mrs. Lourdes García Trujillo de Salazar. Mr. and Mrs. Salazar have three children: Joaquín José, Eduardo Alejandro, and Bernadette.

Decisions from January 5 to March 16, 1955[1]

REPORT ON CONFERENCES SCHEDULED FOR 1955 OR THE BEGINNING OF 1956.—At the meeting of March 16, 1955, the Council of the Organization of American States took cognizance of the following report[2] of the Committee on Inter-American Conferences relative to the Specialized Conferences and other inter-American meetings to be held in 1955 or the beginning of 1956:

Pursuant to Article 61 of the Regulations of the Council of the Organization of American States, the Committee on Inter-American Conferences has the following duties:

a) To give the Council due information on forthcoming inter-American conferences and report which are Specialized Inter-American Conferences, in accordance with the Charter and with the standards established therefor;

b) To recommend to the Council measures that will facilitate the convoking, organizing, and coordinating of Inter-American Specialized Conferences and avoid duplication of the activities of other international American meetings requiring governmental participation, in the endeavor, in all cases, to coordinate such activities.

In compliance with these provisions, the committee studied a list, prepared by the Pan American Union, of inter-American conferences and meetings planned for 1955 or the beginning of 1956.

INTER-AMERICAN SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES

Among the meetings included in this list, the following have been classified as Inter-American Specialized Conferences:

1. Tenth Pan American Child Congress
2. Third Inter-American Statistical Conference

[1] Other decisions taken by the Council may be found under the respective organs of the Organization or of the Council.

[2] Document C-i-273-E (Rev.), Pan American Union, March 16, 1955.

3. Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the Continental Shelf and Marine Waters
4. Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education
5. Sixth General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History
6. Plenipotentiary Inter-American Telecommunication Conference
7. Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress

The Fifth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture and the Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference were also studied by the committee.

With respect to these conferences, the committee wishes to make the following observations:

1. *Tenth Pan American Child Congress.* This Congress met in Panama, February 6–12, 1955. It is therefore included in this report merely for purposes of record.

2. *Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.* This Conference is scheduled to meet in Petropolis, Brazil, June 9–22, 1955. Its agenda and regulations have been prepared by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and no further action remains to be taken with respect to this meeting.

3. *Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the Continental Shelf and Marine Waters.* Resolution LXXXIV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference provides for the holding of this Conference and also specifies that it shall be a Specialized Conference. At the meeting of December 15, 1954, the Council approved a resolution inviting the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and the member states to send to the Council, prior to March 1, 1955, pertinent suggestions on the agenda of the Conference, which the Committee on Conferences was authorized to prepare.

So far the committee has received communications from the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and from the Government of the United States, suggesting specific items to be included in the agenda. It also has been informed that the Pan American Institute of Geography and History will present its recommendations on this subject in the near future. The committee was further advised that the Inter-American Juridical Committee will not meet until May 2, 1955, and therefore has not been able to take up the reques of the Council prior to the March 1 deadline fixe by the Council.

Since the committee intends to begin preparin the agenda soon, it has asked the Secretariat t remind the members of the Council of the reque contained in the resolution adopted on Decembe 15, so that it may have at its disposal the sug gestions and points of view referred to in tha resolution.

4. *Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Edu cation.* This conference is to be held at the sam time as the Second Meeting of the Inter-America Cultural Council, and consideration is being give to the possibility of holding a joint, simultaneou or consecutive meeting with UNESCO to stud questions relating to compulsory elementary edu cation and the problem of illiteracy. The Com mittee on Inter-American Conferences has bee authorized by the Council to propose a seat for th first two conferences and the date on which tha should be convoked. It feels that a decision o these questions should be reached by the end April at the latest and expects to be able to mak a definitive recommendation to the Council b that time so that preparations for holding thes meetings can be completed.

5. *Sixth General Assembly of the Pan America Institute of Geography and History.* This conferen is to be held in Mexico City. The Council, at it meeting of January 19, 1955, approved a suggesti of the Representative of Mexico that July 2 1955, be fixed as the opening date of the Assembl No further action therefore remains to be tak with respect to this meeting.

6. *Plenipotentiary Inter-American Telecommun cation Conference.* Insofar as this Conference concerned, the Council, at its meeting of May 1954, approved a resolution whereby it decid that the new date and seat of the Conferen should be chosen when the governments ha answered the request for an opinion made by t Government of Brazil. So far the Secretariat h received replies from the Representatives Argentina, Costa Rica, and Paraguay; these plies indicate that the respective governmen have no objection to holding the Conference d ing the second half of 1955. However, the co mittee feels that it should know the views ob greater number of the governments of the memb states before making a recommendation to t Council on a new date for this Conference. T

epresentative of Brazil has offered to communi-te with his Government to find out if it has ceived replies from other governments with spect to the date of this Conference.

7. *Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress.* The fth Inter-American Travel Congress designated n José, Costa Rica, as the seat of the Sixth ongress. The respective agenda is prepared by e Permanent Executive Committee of the ongresses and submitted to the Inter-American conomic and Social Council for study and ap-oval. It is expected that this Congress will be ld in 1956 and the committee will inform the ouncil, in due time, of all measures taken by it th respect to this Congress.

Insofar as the Fifth Inter-American Conference n Agriculture is concerned, the Council, at its eeting of January 19, 1955, referred to the Com-ittee on Conferences the note from the Repre-ntative of Guatemala confirming the offer of his overnment for Guatemala to be the seat of the nference. In view of the fact that the Permanent mmittee of the Board of Directors of the Inter-nerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences is nsidering the possibility of coordinating techni-l meetings sponsored by the Institute with the ter-American Conference on Agriculture, the mmittee on Inter-American Conferences has cided to postpone consideration of that Con-rence until more information is available.

Resolution 24/54, approved by the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held in Petropolis, Brazil, in 1954, provides for an Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference to be held during 1955 with the participation of qualified technical experts from the American states, appointed by their respective governments. This resolution also stipulates that I-A ECOSOC should prepare the agenda and provide the necessary technical reports for the Conference. The committee plans to study the various aspects of the meeting with the Economic and Social Council before making recommendations to the Council of the Organization.

Other Inter-American Meetings

The committee has appended to this report a supplementary list of meetings of other organs of the OAS, and also of other meetings and conferences of an official, semiofficial, or private nature, which are expected to be held during 1955–1956. When more information is available the committee plans to make a detailed study of the conferences listed that require it, so as to determine what measures are advisable in accordance with Article 61 (b) of the Regulations of the Council.

The supplementary list mentioned in the report is reproduced below.

Meetings of Organs of the OAS

NAME	PLACE	DATE
		(1955)
Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pan American Sanitary Organization	Mexico City	April 25–May 3
Meeting of the Governing Board of the Inter-American Indian Institute	Mexico City	April
Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women	San Juan, Puerto Rico (proposed)	May 15–June 7 (tentative)
Annual Meeting of the Directing Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood	Montevideo, Uruguay	May
Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists	Mexico City	September 12 (tentative)
Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council	Undetermined	Undetermined
		(1956)
Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Undetermined

OTHER CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

NAME	PLACE	DATE
		(1955)
1. Latin American Congress of Physical Medicine	Lima, Peru	February 14–19
2. Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses	Mexico City	February 21
3. Inter-American Investment Conference	New Orleans, La., U.S.A.	February 28–March 3
4. Fifth Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security	Caracas, Venezuela	March 16–26
5. Second Latin American Electroencephalographical Congress	Montevideo, Uruguay	March 21–24
6. Sixth Latin American Congress on Neurosurgery	Montevideo, Uruguay	March 21–24
7. Fifth Session of the FAO Latin American Forestry Commission	Caracas, Venezuela	March
8. Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Central America (ODECA)	Guatemala City	March
9. FAO Third Inter-American Meeting on Livestock Production	Buenos Aires, Argentina	April 18–30
10. Fifth Inter-American Congress of Radiology	Washington, D. C., U.S.A.	April 24–29
11. Sixth Session of the West Indian Conference	San Juan, Puerto Rico	May 4–13
12. Second Convention of the Inter-American Catholic Social Action Confederation	Mexico City	May 14–21
13. Twentieth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission	San Juan, Puerto Rico	May
14. Sixth Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America	Bogota, Colombia	May
15. First Session of the Committee on Statistical Education	Petropolis, Brazil	June 3–8
16. Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics	Petropolis, Brazil	June 3–8
17. Third General Assembly of the Inter American Statistical Institute Members	Petropolis, Brazil	June 9–21
18. Fifth Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Americas	San Juan, Puerto Rico	June
19. Pilot Seminar on Bibliography	Havana, Cuba	July 4–9
20. Meeting of the Inter-American Boy Scout Advisory Committee	Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada	August 25–27
21. Seventh Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain	Bogota, Colombia	October 12
22. Ninth Pan American Congress of Architects	Caracas, Venezuela	Month undetermined
23. Fifteenth Meeting of the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs	Caracas, Venezuela	Month undetermined
24. First Inter-American Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders	Caracas, Venezuela	Month undetermined
		(1956)
25. Fifth Pan American Congress of Ophthalmology	Santiago, Chile	January 9–14
26. Ninth Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association	Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.	April 16–21

OTHER CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS (*continued*)

NAME	PLACE	DATE
		(1955)
. Fifth Inter-American Congress of Cardiology	Havana, Cuba	Month undetermined
. Sixth Regional Conference of American States Members of the ILO	Undetermined	Month undetermined
. Sixth Meeting of the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities	Panama City	Month undetermined
. Eleventh Pan American Tuberculosis Congress	Bogota, Colombia	Month undetermined

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH F THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA, COLONEL OSÉ ANTONIO REMÓN.—On the occasion of ıe tragic assassination of His Excellency, ıe President of Panama, Colonel José ntonio Remón, the Council of the Orıanization of American States approved the llowing resolution of condolence at the eeting of January 5, 1955:

The Council of the Organization of American ates,

HAVING LEARNED with profound consternation the grievous incident that took place in Panama ity and resulted in the death, in a condemnable anner, of His Excellency, Colonel José Antonio emón, President of the Republic of Panama,

ESOLVES:

1. To record in the minutes of this meeting its epest condolence at the death of His Excellency, olonel José Antonio Remón, President of the epublic of Panama.

2. To request the Secretary General of the rganization to transmit this resolution to the overnment of Panama, to Mrs. Cecilia Pinel de emón, distinguished widow of the deceased, and his other relatives.

EXPRESSION OF CONDOLENCE ON THE EMISE OF DR. FRANCISCO CASTILLO ÁJERA.—At the same meeting, the Council as informed of the death of Ambassador rancisco Castillo Nájera, distinguished lexican diplomat, who for many years presented his country on the Governing oard of the Pan American Union. At the suggestion of the Chairman of the Council, the following resolution was approved:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING LEARNED with profound grief of the death of Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, former Ambassador of Mexico, who for many years represented his Government on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union; and

CONSIDERING:

That during his long and distinguished career as a public official and diplomat he attended various inter-American conferences and constantly collaborated in the development of the Pan American ideal,

RESOLVES:

1. To record in the minutes of this meeting its deepest condolences at the death of Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, eminent Mexican diplomat.

2. To request the Secretary General of the Organization of American States to transmit this resolution to the Government of Mexico and to the distinguished family of the illustrious deceased.

Protocolary Meetings

During the period covered by this number, the Council of the Organization of American States held two protocolary meetings. The first one took place on January 28, 1955, when the Council had the honor of receiving His Excellency, the President of Haiti, General Paul Magloire. The second was held on April 14 to commemorate Pan American Day. His Excellency, the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. John Foster Dulles, was guest of honor on this occasion.

Organs of the Council

Inter-American Economic and Social Council[1]

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.—At the meeting of January 11, 1955, the Chairman of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council appointed the Representatives of the following countries as members of the permanent committees of the Council for the period ending in December 1955:

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Brazil	Panama
Chile	United States
Ecuador	Uruguay
Mexico	

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL COOPERATION

Argentina	Guatemala
Bolivia	United States
Dominican Republic	Venezuela
El Salvador	

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Brazil	Nicaragua
Colombia	United States
Costa Rica	Venezuela
Cuba	

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Chile	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Haiti	Uruguay
Honduras	

The Executive Committee, according to Article 37 of the Regulations of the Council, is composed of the Chairman of the Council, who presides over it, the Vice Chairman, the chairmen and rapporteurs of the permanent committees, and the chairmen of those special or *ad hoc* committees determined by the Council.

According to Article 48, all Representatives on the Council are entitled to participate, with voice and vote, in the discussions of any committee, whether or not they are members thereof.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE NEW STATUTES OF THE COUNCIL. — Resolution LXXXVI of the Tenth Inter-American Conference requested the Council of the OAS to revise the Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council "in order to give that body greater flexibility and effectiveness in carrying out its work as the organ of the Organization whose principal purpose is the "promotion of the economic and social welfare of the American countries."[2] Appended to the resolution was a list of suggestions to be considered, among others, in the afore-mentioned revision.

Resolution LXXXVI was later referred by the Council of the Organization to its Committee on Organs of the Council, which prepared a preliminary draft of the revised statutes, giving primary consideration to the suggestions appended to the resolution. The preliminary draft was then transmitted to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for comment, in accordance with a procedure established by the Charter of the OAS.

The Executive Committee of the Economic and Social Council examined the draft in the course of nine meetings, during which it gave careful consideration to the opinions of its various members and decided on several proposed changes representing the consensus of the delegations. The observations of the Executive Committee were incorporated in a report to the Economic and Social Council, which was approved with a few small amendments, at the plenary meeting of March 24, 1955.

[1] Resolutions Nos. 1/55, 2/55, and 5/55 to 9/55, taken by this Council between January 11 and April 28, 1955. *See also* Resolutions 3/55 and 4/55 on p. 138 and p. 139.

[2] The Statutes in force appear in *Annals*, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 155–57.

The resolution adopted by the Council in egard to this matter reads as follows (No. /55):

The Inter-American Economic and Social ouncil,

ONSIDERING:

That Resolution LXXXVI of the Tenth Inter-merican Conference recommends that the ouncil of the Organization revise the Statutes of ie Inter-American Economic and Social Council i order to give that body greater flexibility and ffectiveness in carrying out its work;

That the Committee on Organs of the Council as entrusted with responsibility for studying and ubmitting a report on the aforesaid resolution id, to that end, it prepared the Preliminary raft Statutes of the Inter-American Economic id Social Council; and

That, in accordance with Article 62 of the harter of the OAS, the Committee on Organs of ie Council, on October 26, 1954, expressed its esire to know the opinion of the Inter-American conomic and Social Council with respect to the ore-mentioned Preliminary Draft Statutes; and

AVING SEEN:

The report of the Executive Committee on the reliminary Draft Statutes, dated March 14, 955,

ESOLVES:

1. To approve the attached report on the reliminary Draft Statutes of the Inter-American conomic and Social Council that were prepared y the Committee on Organs of the Council of the AS.

2. To transmit the aforesaid report to the ommittee on Organs of the Council of the OAS, s an expression of the opinion of the Inter-merican Economic and Social Council with re-pect to the Preliminary Draft Statutes prepared y that committee.

PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION OR 1955.—In accordance with provisions dopted by the Inter-American Economic id Social Council at its First Special Extraordinary) Meeting, held in Washing-on in 1950,[3] the Coordinating Committee n Technical Assistance submitted to the ommittee on Technical Cooperation a reliminary draft of the Program of Tech-cal Cooperation for 1955.[4]

After a careful study of this document, the Committee on Technical Cooperation prepared a definitive draft Program for 1955. On April 28, 1955, the committee submitted the definitive draft to the Council, together with a report describing the projects proposed, the financial status of the technical-assistance fund, plans for coordinating activities of the OAS Program with those of similar programs, and other matters related to the execution and administration of the Program.

The aforesaid report contains the following observations of the Committee on Technical Cooperation concerning the various projects of the Program:

19. *Project No. 10, Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics.* In accordance with an agreement concluded between the Inter American Statistical Institute and the Pan American Union on the one hand and the Government of Chile on the other, the Center was opened on January 16, 1953. The committee feels that the results so far obtained by the Inter American Statistical Institute in the execution of this project have been highly satisfactory. The fact that this Center is organized in such a way that it can be transferred to the host country upon the termination of its authorized period of operations is also felt to be very advantageous and is noted with satisfaction by the committee.

20. *Project No. 22, Inter-American Housing Center.* The four main objectives sought by this Center are: to train technical experts; to carry out scientific research; to promote the exchange of information; and to furnish consultant services to the governments upon request. The committee recommends that preference continue to be given to training activities and wishes to state that in view of the results obtained so far it is confident that the American countries will continue to derive positive benefits from the activities of this project. It is a source of satisfaction to note that the Center continues to have the excellent cooperation of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, which, in addition to providing technical services for special research and training activities, is contributing equipment for the building-materials laboratory of the Center. The committee wishes to point out that Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference changed the title of this project and included the word *planning* as well as *housing* in it.

[3] *Annals*, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 261–67.

[4] For information on the 1954 Program, see *Annals*, Vol. VI, o. 2, pp. 100–103.

That resolution also made the Center permanent. The committee is now studying the application of this resolution and will present a recommendation on this matter to the Council.

21. *Project No. 26, Inter-American Rural Normal School.* This project began its activities in 1954 in accordance with an agreement concluded December 3, 1953, between the Pan American Union and the Government of Venezuela. In this Center, which is located in a new rural normal school in Rubio, Venezuela, it is planned to train a nucleus of teachers who will be responsible for the organization of new rural normal schools in each of the member states participating in the activities of the project. The limited budget of the project only permits the Program scholarships to be granted to students of 10 countries for each of the two two-year courses offered by the School. As mentioned in the report on the 1954 Program, the committee, which considers this project to be of fundamental importance, regrets that the lack of funds prevents the operations of this project from being enlarged, and again recommends that every possible effort be made to obtain funds from other sources so that it will be possible to extend to other countries the benefits of the training that can be given by this project.

22. *Project No. 29, Inter-American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources.* The Pan American Institute of Geography and History completed the first phase of operation of this project in 1954 with the printing in six volumes of the results of the studies of available data on natural resources in the American countries. These volumes will be of great value in planning for the exploration and development of the natural resources of the countries of this Hemisphere; and have been useful in organizing the second phase of the project, namely, the operation of an "Inter-American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources" at the Universidade Rural, near Rio de Janeiro. The first training course was begun on July 1, 1954. The curriculum of the Center offers specialized training in geology, hydrology, ecology, and forestry. The Center is meeting the pressing need that almost all countries have for technical experts capable of making a scientific evaluation of the vast and largely unknown natural resources in America.

23. *Project No. 39, Technical Education for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life.* The committee was particularly interested in studying the possibility of making the services provided by the project more effective and economical through a change in its present method of op ations. The project now operates in three zon each of which has a demonstration area, and t training offered at the Center in each zone, chie through international courses, is stressed. these courses instruction in widely varied branc of agriculture and rural life has been given t great many officials charged with improving th important aspects of American life. Positive sults have been obtained from courses dealing w such subjects as agricultural extension, ho economics, agricultural economy, tropical for try, and pasturage control. The form of orga zation of the project conforms to the crite established by the Council in 1952. Howev after taking into account the observations ma by the Technical Secretariat in its report on t inspection of the project, the committee expres doubt as to the advantage of maintaining a dem stration area in each zone, in view of the limit use made of them in the international cour offered in these zones. Moreover, the commit was pleased to note that the project increasing tended to utilize present training facilities outsi the host country, because it was felt that in t way more technical experts could be trained th if the training were limited to internatio courses offered at the Center of each zone. T committee does not wish at this time to mak specific recommendation to the sponsoring age as to the reorganization of this project but hopes to discuss the matter in more detail in analysis of the 1956 Program. The committee lieves that existing technical training facilities the American countries should be utilized to t greatest extent possible so that these countr will derive positive and lasting benefits throu the expansion and improvement of these faciliti The committee also believes that the fact that t creation of demonstration areas should be t responsibility of the countries participating in t Program, with the technical cooperation of t staff members of the project, should continue to increasingly stressed. It recommends that t Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Scien be instructed to do everything within its pow during 1955 to reorient the present operation policy of the project so that it will be possible offer training through existing training cente and to transfer responsibility for the operation each demonstration area to the government the host country.

24. *Project No. 77, Pan American Aftosa Cent* This project, sponsored by the Pan Americ Sanitary Bureau, is operating in São Ben

azil, near Rio de Janeiro. It began its activities 1952. The committee noted that heartening ogress is being made in the research on vaccines t it also wishes to point out that the field-test ogram has met with difficulties owing to the k of corrals in which to isolate the cattle that e needed to test the effectiveness of the vaccines. owever, the Center hopes soon to begin to make e necessary installations in accordance with e plans that have been drafted. The committee so wishes to point out that the training program as changed in part in the light of the experience preceding years. In addition various courses, ch as that given recently in Panama, are being ered outside the Center. The committee likese wishes to call attention to the fact that this oject has been able to carry out its work proam without using all the funds allocated to it the Council, and the sponsoring agency has oposed a smaller budget estimate for 1955 than at approved for the preceding year.

25. *Project No. 23, Inter-American Centers for dvanced Studies in Urban and Regional Planning.* though the required number of countries have pressed interest in participating in the activities this project, funds for its establishment are not t available. When sufficient funds are available that the actual inclusion of this project in the ogram may be considered, any decision with spect to Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Intererican Conference should be taken into conleration.

26. *Project No. 32, Workshops on Administran of Children's Services.* The committee wishes call attention to the constructive work acmplished by this project through the interational and national seminars that have been ld in all the American countries. Trainees who ve taken the courses given under this project w hold responsible positions in agencies in their respective countries that are doing positive work in the field of child welfare. Whether child-welfare services are to be continued under the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS will depend on the decision taken by the Council with respect to Project 32.

27. *Project No. 81, Pan American Zoonosis Center.* No funds have been allocated to this project as yet. The plans for the project were recently circulated among the various governments for the purpose of determining their interest in participating in its activities and in offering facilities for its operation. The sponsoring agency proposed no change in the organization or in the budget of Project No. 81.

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council approved the new Program of Technical Cooperation at the meeting of April 28, 1955, by means of the following resolution (No. 9/55):

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

HAVING SEEN:

The report, dated April 13, 1955, on the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for 1955, submitted by the rapporteur of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, and basing its action on the principles established by the Council in its resolution of April 10, 1950, as amended,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the report of the rapporteur of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, dated April 13, 1955.

2. To approve the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for the Calendar Year 1955. This Program is as follows:

PROJECT	COOPERATING AGENCY	BUDGET
o. 10, Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics	Inter American Statistical Institute and Pan American Union	$161,159
o. 22, Inter-American Housing Center	Pan American Union	215,285
o. 23, Inter-American Centers of Advanced Training for Urban and Regional Planning	Pan American Union	84,042
o. 26, Inter-American Rural Normal School	Pan American Union	173,330
o. 29, Inter-American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources	Pan American Institute of Geography and History	145,290

PROJECT	COOPERATING AGENCY	BUDGET
No. 32, Workshops on the Administration of Children's Services	American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood	32,366
No. 39, Technical Education for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	495,813
No. 77, Pan American Aftosa Center	Pan American Sanitary Bureau and Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	248,218
No. 81, Pan American Zoonosis Center	Pan American Sanitary Bureau	76,091
Administrative Expenses:		
Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance		61,446
Pan American Union		17,372

3. To empower the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance to authorize the continuation, in 1955, of the activities of projects now under way, bearing in mind the available funds. When the Coordinating Committee believes that the financial condition of the Program will permit it to carry out duly all the projects now under way, and when it also considers that the financial condition will enable it to initiate new projects, it shall present a report to the Committee on Technical Cooperation so as to learn whether the committee approves the allocation of funds for the new activities proposed. The funds assigned to the Cooperating Agencies to defray the costs of the projects included in the 1955 Program shall not exceed the total amount of the funds included in the budgets of the projects approved in this resolution.

4. To authorize the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance to utilize, in carrying out the 1955 Program, all the contributions received from the member states, as well as the unallocated funds in the Special Account for Technical Assistance as of December 31, 1954, the monies in the Reserve Fund of the 1954 Program, and the unallocated funds held by the Cooperating Agencies on that same date.

5. To authorize the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance and the member agencies to obtain and use funds from other sources for the purpose of promoting the technical-assistance activities in the member states of the Organization of American States, provided that they always do so in accordance with the principles set forth in the Council resolution of April 10, 1950.

6. To authorize the member agencies of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance to make, on behalf of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, direct requests to the agencies of the United Nations Expanded P gram of Technical Assistance for collaborati and aid in carrying out the projects of the Progr of Technical Cooperation during 1955.

7. To direct the Committee on Technical C operation to inspect the projects in operati when such action is considered necessary, and submit to this Council a report thereon.

8. To give the official title, *Program of Te nical Cooperation of the Organization of Americ States for the Calendar Year 1955*, to the projec taken as a whole, that are listed in this resolutio

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESOLUTIONS QUITANDINHA AMONG THE COMMITTEES THE COUNCIL.—On January 20, 1955, t Executive Committee of the Council c cided upon the following distribution for t resolutions of the Fourth Extraordina Meeting:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Resolution

24/54 Inter-American Port and Harbor Cc ference

32/54 Establishment of a System of Cc sultation in Case of Serious Ec nomic Conditions Caused by Fluctu tions in the Prices or Markets Basic Products

33/54 Establishment of a Special Committ on Bananas of the Inter-Americ Economic and Social Council a Calling of a Specialized Int American Conference

39/54 Standards of Economic Cooperation

40/54 Procedure of Inter-American Cc sultation on Financial and Econom Matters

41/54 Strengthening and Utilization of t

Inter-American Economic and Social Council

49/54 Public-Information Campaign by the Pan American Union with respect to Economic - Development Problems and Their Solution

50/54 Population, Housing, and Economic-Activity Censuses

51/54 Request Addressed to the Government of Cuba, Based on Its Statement of Reasons with respect to the Adoption of a Criterion for Best Orienting Economic Protection and Development

59/54 Promotion of Immigration and Programs of Colonization

62/54 Study of a Plan for an Inter-American Financial Organization

63/54 Participation of International Credit Institutions in the Promotion of Economic Development in Latin America

66/54 Consultation and Cooperation among the Central Banks of the American Countries in Order to Deal with Temporary Difficulties in Their Balance of Payments

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION
Resolution

23/54 Cooperation in the Development and Coordination of the Inter-American Transport Systems

26/54 Improvement of Maritime and Inland Waterway Transportation in the Americas

28/54 Promotion and Development of National Merchant Marines

29/54 Coordination of Inter-American Transportation Facilities in Time of Emergency

30/54 Inter-American Maritime Transportation

31/54 Inter-American Maritime Freight and Insurance Rates

35/54 Agricultural Prices and Surpluses

36/54 Measures to Reduce Price Fluctuations of Basic Products

37/54 International Trade: Prices and Markets

38/54 Procedure of Consultation on Agricultural Surpluses

43/54 Economic Development

44/54 Development of Inter-American Trade

45/54 Strengthening of American Economic Solidarity

46/54 Measures for the Expansion of Markets for Raw Materials, Foodstuffs, and Manufactured Goods Produced in the Hemisphere

47/54 Liberalization of Inter-Latin-American Trade

54/54 Programming of Economic Development

55/54 Measures Tending to Facilitate Trade in Raw Materials and Semimanufactured Products

67/54 Measures to Decrease the Effects of World Economic Fluctuations

68/54 Internal Measures to Promote Economic Development and to Encourage International Cooperation

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL COOPERATION
Resolution

60/54 Transmittal of the Statement of Reasons and Draft Resolution Presented by the Delegation of Cuba, on "Measures to Increase Employment"

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION
Resolution

27/54 Promotion of International Travel and Tourism

48/54 Preparation of a Multilateral Agreement for the Establishment of an Entity to Encourage and Promote Inter-American Cooperation in the Fields of Industrial Technology and Productivity

52/54 Status, Nature, and Financing of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States

53/54 Natural Resources: Their Discovery, Evaluation, and Utilization

56/54 Measures Designed to Foster Economic Development by Means of Programs of Technical Cooperation

57/54 Financing and Technical Assistance for Regional Economic-Integration Projects

58/54 Inter-American Technical Cooperation

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COFFEE
Resolution

34/54 International Coffee Situation

RESOLUTIONS NOT REQUIRING SPECIFIC ACTION
Resolution

25/54 Abolition of Taxes on Passenger Fares

42/54 Incentive to Private Enterprise

61/54 Information on Investments in Latin America

64/54 Increase of Foreign Investments in Latin America
65/54 Investments of Public Capital for the Development of Agricultural and Raw-Material Production
69/54 Taxation and Tax Treaties
70/54 Expression of Appreciation for Contributions by Various International Organizations to the Meeting

STUDY ON MARITIME STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Resolution 30/54 of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, approved at the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting, points out that "It is most important that the American states have available accurate statistics that will enable them to evaluate the actual capacity of their means of maritime transportation, in order to appraise the actual transportation needs that would arise, both for the continental defense program and for the basic economic requirements of each State, in the event of an emergency situation, and to determine now which cooperative measures they would have to take in such a case in order to utilize their means of transportation as advantageously and equitably as possible".

In view of the need for maritime statistics, the resolution asks the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to recommend the measures that should be taken and indicate the basic requirements that maritime statistics in each country should meet. The Secretariat's recommendations, once they are approved by the Economic and Social Council, will be referred to the Inter American Statistical Institute for consideration by the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference, to be held in Petropolis, Brazil, beginning June 9, 1955.

The fourth paragraph of the resolution requests the Statistical Institute to carry out the recommendations approved by the Council and to collaborate with all the means at its disposal in order to bring to definite completion the preparation of the maritime statistics that the American state require for the coordination of their mean of transportation.[5]

In accordance with this resolution th Technical Secretariat prepared a study en titled *The Development of Comparab Maritime Statistics in the American R publics*.[6] This study begins with an analys of maritime transportation problems con fronting all the American countries. It als presents an outline of minimum statistic data that each country should compile in it national statistics in order to make possib a comparative study on the problems men tioned above.

The outline of minimum statistical data quoted below.

I. Overseas Shipping
  A. Entrances and clearances of ships
    1. By first port of arrival and final po of clearance
    2. By type of ship:
      a) passenger
      b) freighter
      c) tanker
      d) others
    3. With cargo or in ballast
    4. By flag of ship and *net registered ton nage*
    5. By first foreign port of destinatio (clearances) and last foreign port o departure (entrances)
  B. Cargo movements (tonnage)
    1. By type of ship
      a) passenger
      b) freighter
      c) tanker
    2. By flag of ship
    3. By type of service
      a) liner
      b) irregular or tramp
      c) others (industrial, etc.)
    4. By commodity classifications
    5. By segregation of "in-transit" an "on-carried" cargoes carried by ship to be loaded or discharged upon fina port of clearance or first port of en trance

[5] The text of this resolution appears in Annals, Vol. VI, N No. 4, p. 261.

[6] By Irwin M. Heine, Maritime Administration, U. S. Depar ment of Commerce, and Paul E. Richers, Pan American Unio

C. Passenger movements
1. By type of ship
a) passenger
b) freighter
2. By class of accommodation
a) first
b) cabin
c) tourist
d) one class
3. By nationality of passengers
4. By ports of embarkation and debarkation

II. Coastwise shipping
A. Cargo movements (tonnage)
1. By type of ship
a) passenger
b) freighter
c) tanker
2. By flag of ship and net registered tonnage
a) where trade is not reserved to national-flag ships
3. By commodity classification
4. By ports of origin and destination

III. Port activities
A. Using the data collected for Group I-A above, obtain for each ship:
1. Date of arrival and departure
2. Activity in port
a) by name of port
b) number of cargo tons loaded and/or discharged
1) number of hours required for this activity
c) idle, awaiting berth facilities, stowing, fueling, repairing, etc.
1) number of hours
d) repairing
1) number of hours

IV. Status and employment of national ships
A. Status
1. By name of ship
a) Characteristics of ship
1) See suggested ship-characteristics form for maintaining data
2. Type of ownership
a) private
b) government
B. Employment
1. Overseas trade
a) by trade area
2. Coastwise trade
3. Inactive
a) temporarily
b) permanent lay-up

In order to facilitate compilation and tabulation of the data listed above, the authors have recommended the use of three relatively simple forms which are appended to the document. The first two deal with cargo, passenger, and port activities, and the third with ship characteristics.

The following conclusions and recommendations were reached by the authors:

Conclusions

We of the Americas speak several languages, but we need speak only one which we can all understand in discussing our mutual shipping problems, if our countries adopt a uniform basis for the collection and presentation of our maritime statistics. With them we can evaluate our present activities and estimate our future needs with considerably less possibility of error.

It, therefore, may be concluded that:

1. The importance of shipping services and related activities to the national economies of the American republics is steadily increasing.

2. For years the American states have acknowledged the desirability of improving and presenting their maritime statistics on a common basis.

3. To date this goal has not been achieved.

4. A number of maritime nations have adopted standard forms and, as a group, are presently maintaining their maritime statistics on a very detailed, comparable basis.

5. Central organizations, such as the Pan American Union and the Inter American Statistical Institute, staffed by experts, are in existence and can assist greatly in the implementation of the proposed program.

6. A number of the American republics apparently have not as yet established procedures for the collection of maritime statistics; others have not developed their statistical activities, to the point that a change-over to new methods would be difficult and costly.

7. Now is the time to institute the proposed program. Under the circumstances noted above, and without the stress of emergency conditions, the goals could be achieved with the least effort and expenditure of funds.

Recommendations

Accordingly, it is recommended that:

1. Advantage be taken of the present opportunity to implement the proposed program.

2. The three proposed forms, or other simple forms, be adopted initially with a view toward

their expansion and diversification as the program progresses.

3. To obtain the maximum results for the proposed program, the greatest degree of participation by the American states is essential.

On March 30, 1955, the Council received the study submitted by the Technical Secretariat and decided to refer it to the Inter American Statistical Institute. The resolution (No. 7/55) approved by the Council is reproduced below.

WHEREAS:

Resolution 30/54 approved by the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on November 30, 1954, requires that the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council prepare a document outlining the minimum elements necessary to establish uniform and comparable maritime statistics in the American republics and including recommendations for this work; and

The document required of the Technical Secretariat has now been received by this Council,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To forward the said report to the Inter American Statistical Institute in accordance with Resolution 30/54, approved by the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on November 30, 1954.

2. To request of the Inter American Statistical Institute:

a) That the said report be discussed at the forthcoming Third Inter-American Statistical Conference, to be held in Petropolis, Brazil, in June 1955; and

b) That the Inter-American Economic and Social Council be advised as to the degree to which the respective recommendations are acceptable and susceptible of implementation.

COORDINATION OF INTER - AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY.—In July 1952, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council authorized its Chairman to address note and a questionnaire to the governments of the American states, through the Representatives on the Council, requesting information that would make it possible to evaluate "the transportation facilities of the American countries in order to study immediately, in case an emergency should arise, the transportation requirements for the defense program and for the essential civilian needs of each of the American Republics. . ."[7]

This decision of the Council was taken as a result of Resolution XIX of the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Washington, March 1951) and Resolution 37/51 approved by the Council at its Second Extraordinary Meeting (Panama, August 1951). From both of these resolutions it was evident that the American republics favored the adoption of plans for ensuring the most effective and equitable utilization of transportation facilities in the Western Hemisphere in the event of an emergency. Resolution 37/51 provided for the compilation of certain data to serve as a basis for such plans, and also provided for the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee of technical experts to study those data and prepare pertinent recommendations to the governments.

In view of the fact that few governments replied to the questionnaire, the Council adopted additional resolutions on the matter at its Third and Fourth Extraordinary Meetings (Caracas, 1953, and Rio de Janeiro, 1954), repeating its previous request and emphasizing the need for the information requested in order to proceed with the study of the effective use of transportation facilities. In the resolution approved at the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting (No. 29/54),[8] the Council, in addition to requesting the aforesaid information, a

[7] *Annals*, Vol. IV, No. 4, p. 376.

[8] The text of this resolution appears in *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 261.

decided that "the *ad hoc* Committee of qualified technical experts provided for in Resolution 37/51 shall be convoked one year from the date of the present resolution November 30, 1954] to study the data available to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on transportation requirements and availabilities and to prepare recommendations to the governments on measures and procedures leading, in the event of an emergency, to the most effective, equitable utilization of inter-American transportation facilities."

At the meeting of March 30, 1955, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council took cognizance of a report submitted by its Committee on Economic Cooperation, which was in charge of carrying out Resolution 29/54, and approved the following resolution (No. 8/55) suggested in the report:

WHEREAS:

The purpose of paragraphs one and two of Resolution XIX, approved at the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Washington in March 1951, was to ensure the availability and most effective utilization of inter-American transportation facilities in case of emergency;

Resolution 37/51, approved at the Second Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held in Panama in August 1951, called for the compilation of certain information and also for the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee of qualified technical experts to study such data in order to prepare recommendations to the governments;

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council, on July 31, 1952, approved the action of the Chairman of the Council transmitting to the various member countries a questionnaire for such information;

Resolution 20/53, approved at the Third Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held in Caracas in February 1953, again requested the governments of the member states to furnish such information by returning the questionnaire forwarded to each of them under date of July 31, 1952;

To date only two countries have submitted such information;

Resolution 29/54, approved at the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, reiterated the request made to the governments of the member states that they furnish this information; and

The aforesaid resolution also provides for the convoking of the *ad hoc* committee one year from the date on which the resolution was approved (November 30, 1954),

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

To transmit the text of the afore-mentioned Resolution 29/54 to the governments of the member states, through their respective Representatives on the Council, reminding them that the Council will have to convoke the *ad hoc* committee of qualified technical experts to which this resolution refers, and that it is advisable that the committee have available the necessary information on this matter so that it may carry out the work entrusted to it as effectively as possible.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MEETING ON INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION.—Resolution 62/54 approved at the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council establishes a Committee of Experts, composed of representatives from the Central Banks of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, and Venezuela, and from the Secretariat of ECLA, which is charged with presenting to the member countries of the OAS a plan of inter-American financial organization, in accordance with the international financial system. The resolution specifies that the Committee of Experts should meet within 60 days from the close of the Extraordinary Meeting, and use as a basis for its work the proposals and background material presented to the Meeting, as well as any new suggestions that the governments, the central banks, and the international financial organizations might prepare. If the report of the committee and statements made by the governments on the results of the committee's meetings should so justify it, the Council is to convoke a

meeting of representatives of the member countries to decide upon the organization of an inter-American financial system.[9]

On January 11, 1955, the Economic and Social Council considered a report,[10] presented by its Executive Committee, on the preparations for the meeting of the Committee of Experts. The report stated, among other things, that the Government of Chile had offered the city of Santiago as a seat for the meeting, and that the Executive Committee proposed February 14, 1955, as the opening date, if such a date were acceptable to the Chilean Government.

After discussing the matter, the Council approved the following resolution (No. 1/55):

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution 62/54, on the study of a plan for an inter-American financial organization; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Government of Chile has proposed that Santiago be considered as the seat of the Committee of Experts mentioned in paragraph 1 of that resolution; and

That part of the period mentioned in paragraph 2 of the same resolution has elapsed,

RESOLVES:

1. To invite the Central Banks of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, and Venezuela, and the Executive Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America to appoint their representatives on the Committee of Experts provided for in Resolution 62/54, and to inform the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of such appointments as soon as possible.

2. To inform the Government of Chile that it accepts with thanks its kind offer for Santiago to be the seat of the Committee of Experts.

3. To suggest Monday, February 14, 1955, as the date for the installation of the Committee of Experts and to consult with the Government c Chile to ascertain whether the aforesaid date i acceptable. When the reply from the Governmer of Chile is received, the Inter-American Ecc nomic and Social Council will set the definitiv date.

4. To instruct the Executive Secretary of th Inter-American Economic and Social Council t appoint the official who will serve as Secretary c the Committee of Experts and to take the nece sary measures, in consultation with the goverr ment of the host country, to provide the Commi tee of Experts with whatever secretariat service are needed.

5. To stipulate that the Regulations of th Inter-American Economic and Social Counc shall govern the work of the Committee of Expert

6. To request the Committee of Experts t submit to the Council before August 15, 1955, th final report on the result of its work. When th report is received, the Chairman of the Counc shall transmit it to the governments of the Amer can states for consideration, so that they ma express their views thereon within three month

After the approval of this resolution, th Representative of Chile stated that h Government accepted the suggestion co tained in paragraph 3, that February 1 1955, be set as the date for the installatic of the Committee of Experts. The Repr sentative also reported that the Econom Commission for Latin America would assig some officials and typists to the meetin and that the Central Bank of Chile wou provide secretarial services, office space, ar meeting rooms. After taking note of th statement of the Chilean Representative, th Council approved the following resolutic (No. 2/55):

The Inter-American Economic and Soci Council,

HAVING SEEN:

Resolution 1/55 concerning establishment of t Committee of Experts mentioned in Resoluti 62/54, on the study of a plan for an inter-Americ financial organization; and

CONSIDERING:

That the Government of Chile has expres its approval of Monday, February 14, 1955, t date suggested by the Council for the installati of the Committee of Experts; and

[9] The text of the resolution appears in *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 280.

[10] *Informe y proyecto de resolución sobre la ejecución de la Resolución 62/54, aprobada por la Reunión de Ministros de Hacienda o de Economía en Cuarta Sesión Extraordinaria del CIES, y sobre la aceptación del ofrecimiento de sede hecho por el Gobierno de Chile*, Inter-American Economic and Social Council, Pan American Union, January 5, 1955.

That the Representative of Chile has reported hat the Central Bank of Chile and the Executive ecretariat of the Economic Commission for atin America are offering facilities of every ind for the work of the Committee of Experts,

ESOLVES:

1. To set Monday, February 14, 1955, as the ate for the installation of the Committee of xperts mentioned in Resolution 62/54, on the udy of a plan for an inter-American financial rganization.

2. To express its thanks for the offer made by he Central Bank of Chile and the Executive ecretariat of the Economic Commission for atin America.

FINAL ACT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF HE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF HE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES. -The First Meeting of the Permanent xecutive Committee of the Pan American ighway Congresses was held from Febru- ry 21 to February 28, 1955, in Mexico ity, following approval of the Organization lan by the Council of the Organization of merican States on December 15, 1954,[11] nd upon invitation forwarded through the ecretariat to the member countries. Dele- ates representing Argentina, Mexico, Pan- ma, Peru, the United States of America, nd Venezuela attended the meeting. The ommittee regretted the absence of the elegate of Brazil, who was compelled to ancel his trip at the last moment. Ob- ervers from official and private interna- onal institutions also participated . . . he United Nations Economic Commission or Latin America, the International Bank or Reconstruction and Development, the nter-American Federation of Automobile lubs, and the International Road Feder- tion].

The discussions were presided over by Ir. Rómulo O'Farril, Sr., the Delegate of Iexico, whose country had been selected to ssume the chairmanship of the Permanent xecutive Committee by the delegations of ne countries, members of the Committee, at the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress, held in Caracas in July 1954.[12]

Mr. Francisco J. Hernández, Permanent Secretary of the Congresses, and his Technical Advisor, Mr. Hugo Seifart, also attended.

The Chairman was in charge of the preparatory arrangements for the meeting, in which work he was assisted by Mr. José J. March, and by the Permanent Secretariat.

The Inaugural Session was held at noon, February 21, in the auditorium of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works of Mexico. At this time the meeting was addressed by the Permanent Secretary and by the Chairman. Mr. Tomás Guardia, Delegate of Panama, who had been chosen spokesman of the visiting delegations at a preliminary session, also addressed the Meeting on behalf of his colleagues. The session was presided over by Mr. Carlos Lezama Gutiérrez, Director General of Highways of Mexico, who declared the meeting officially open as representative of the President of Mexico, Mr. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, and of the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Mr. Carlos Lazo. In addition to delegates and observers, the Inaugural Session was attended by diplomatic representatives of the American countries, high officials of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, the members of the Board of the Mexican Highway Association, and other persons prominent in the field of highway communications.

The Office of the Secretary to the Chairman, assisted by the staff of the Mexican Ministry of Communications and Public Works, acted as the Organizing Committee for the Meeting in Mexico.

Five working sessions were held. During the first working session, the draft agenda

[11] *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 328.

[12] The Final Act of this Congress is published in Annals, Vol. VI, No. 4, pp. 309–22.

prepared by the Permanent Secretariat was approved.

The program, arranged by the Office of the Secretary to the Chairman, included visits by delegates and observers to University City, to the Training Center for Machine Operators soon to be opened in the Mexican capital, and a trip along the new Mexico City-Acapulco highway. An outstanding event was the Sixth Annual Luncheon of the Mexican Highway Association, attended by the President of Mexico, Mr. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, cabinet members and other high government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and important representatives of Mexican private enterprise interested in highway matters.

At this luncheon, Mr. Carlos Lazo, Secretary of Communications and Public Works, spoke in the name of the President of Mexico, and Mr. Rómulo O'Farril, Sr., delivered an address in his capacity as President of the Mexican Highway Association.

With the consent of the Permanent Executive Committee and at the request of the Government of Colombia, an observer from that country was accredited to the First Meeting of the Committee.

In the course of the deliberations, the Permanent Secretariat, the Chairman of the Committee, and the Delegations of Panama and of the United States submitted reports on various topics of the agenda. Mr. Ignacio Garza Barrueta, Assistant Director General of Highways of Mexico, and Mr. Guillermo Rosell, Promotional Director for Communications and Transportation of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, reported on the progress Mexico has made with respect to the Gulf Circuit. . . .

As a result of the deliberations of the five working sessions, the following resolutions and votes were approved:

RESOLUTIONS

I

THE GULF AND CARIBBEAN CIRCUITS

[WHEREAS:

It is necessary that this Committee take actio to implement Resolution XVI of the Sixth Pa American Highway Congress;

The Gulf Circuit, which will join the Unite States of America, Cuba, and Mexico, upon com pletion of the Havana-Puerto La Fe and Puert Juárez-Mexico City highways and establishmer of a ferryboat service between the last two cour tries, will probably be a reality very soon, thank to the efforts undertaken by the Governments Cuba and Mexico;

It is necessary and desirable that the othe countries included in the Caribbean Circuit b informed with respect to the current status communications and the future plans of the tw afore-mentioned countries (Cuba and Mexico and

It would be desirable, after some progress ha been made in the preparation of the plans for th construction of land routes and the establishmer of maritime services for both circuits, to call a intergovernmental meeting among the countrie concerned so that action might be better coord nated,][13]

The Permanent Executive Committee of th Pan American Highway Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the reports supplied to th Committee by the Ministry of Communication and Public Works of Mexico on the road-construc tion projects for linking Puerto Juárez to th country's main highway network, of the dat supplied by the Chairman of the Committee on th work undertaken by the Government of Cuba t incorporate its highway network into the Gu Circuit, and of the present plans for establishing ferryboat system between Puerto La Fe or Cay de la Leña, Cuba, and Puerto Juárez, Mexico.

2. To request the Chairman of the Committe to continue his efforts with the governments the countries included in the Gulf Circuit lookin to the completion of this Circuit in the shorte time possible, and to keep the members of th

[13] The preambles to the resolutions, which were duly a proved by the Committee, were not included in the Final A that was signed by the delegates at the closing session. They a being inserted in this text because the Secretariat believes th the background and clarification they provide are a necessa supplement to the operative points of the resolutions.

Committee informed as to the progress of these efforts.

3. To forward the foregoing information to the governments of the countries that make up the Caribbean Circuit and keep them posted on all efforts undertaken, in order to stimulate their interest in the establishment of this second Circuit.

4. To authorize the Chairman, acting on behalf of the Committee and following consultation with the various countries, to promote at the proper time, provided the Gulf-Circuit construction programs are well advanced, an intergovernmental meeting of representatives of the countries included in both Circuits, so as to coordinate all activities and tourist publicity intended to bring about the greatest possible use of the facilities offered by the Circuits.

II

EXPEDITION OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO DARIEN AND ADJACENT AREAS IN COLOMBIA

WHEREAS:

It is desirable that immediate action be taken to implement Resolution II of the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress and to utilize the studies made, and the preliminary data compiled, by the Governments of Panama, Colombia, and the United States;

The Government of Panama recently organized a preliminary expedition, which was successfully carried out, between the capital of that country and the zone bordering on Colombia, and it is desirable and necessary to have more information with respect to the Panamanian region and the adjacent areas in Colombia; and

It would be desirable, before the formal expedition is organized, to centralize the preliminary studies under a subcommittee composed of representatives of the Governments of Panama, Colombia, and the United States, since the first two countries are directly concerned and the Government of the last-named country is in possession of useful data and information,]

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To undertake the implementation of Resolution II of the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress regarding the organization of an expedition of technical experts to the Darien Peninsula in Panama and adjacent areas in Colombia, "with the assistance of the other interested American countries that wish to sponsor the undertaking" in order to "carry out a complete research-and-planning survey, embracing all pertinent factors, and designed to facilitate the selection of a practical route for the Pan American Highway" in that region.

2. To continue the preliminary studies already begun by the Republic of Panama, including the exploratory expedition led by Mr. Tomás Guardia, Jr., from the Panamanian capital to the Colombian border. The new studies shall include the adjacent areas in Colombia.

3. To thank the Delegation of the United States of America for its offer to provide the Committee immediately with such information and data on the Darien region as it may be able to supply, and to accept that offer.

4. To establish immediately a Darien subcommittee composed of a technical expert appointed by the government of each of the following countries: Panama, Colombia, and the United States of America. The Chairman of the subcommittee shall be selected by the members thereof. The subcommittee shall report to the Permanent Executive Committee on the progress of its work. It shall centralize available information and continue such work as may be necessary to recommend a plan for the expedition, and report as to the cost of the plan and other details concerning its execution.

5. To authorize the Chairman of the Committee, subject to the terms of Resolution II of the Caracas Congress and the present resolution, to continue, in the name of the Committee, efforts initiated for the organization of the formal expedition. The Chairman is also hereby authorized to take, through the proper channels, such steps as are necessary to make effective the cooperation offered by various American countries and accepted by the Governments of Panama and Colombia.

III

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses,

[CONSIDERING:

That both the Congresses and the Permanent Executive Committee have at all times considered the completion of the Pan American Highway System and particularly the unfinished sections of the Pan American Longitudinal Highway, as matters of importance which merited their special attention;

That the Organization Plan of the Pan Ameri-

can Highway Congresses gives the Permanent Executive Committee sufficient power to promote, through contact with the various governments, the development of the Pan American Highway System in general, and the Longitudinal Highway in particular; and

That the Inter-American Highway, which is that section of the Pan American Highway within the Central American countries and Panama, is being fully developed, thanks to the joint efforts of the Governments of the United States of America, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, involving bilateral financial agreements which cover the planning and construction of the highway; and

HAVING SEEN:

The reports on the present degree of traversability and on plans already undertaken or about to be carried out by the various countries, submitted by the Chairman, the Permanent Secretariat, the United States Delegation, the Venezuelan Delegation, and the Ministry of Public Works of Ecuador,]

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the reports presented by the Chairman, by the Permanent Secretariat, in its publication *The Pan American Highway System*, and by the Delegation of the United States of America regarding funds appropriated for the Inter-American Highway by the Government of the United States and other interested governments and the present degree of traversability of the Highway; of data supplied by the Delegation of Venezuela showing that remarkable progress has been made in its own routes of the Pan American Highway System; and of the cablegram received from the Ministry of Public Works of Ecuador reporting progress in the construction of the southern section of the Pan American Highway from Loja to Macará, which section is being financed with Ecuadorian funds.

2. To congratulate the Governments of the United States of America, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama, for their firm determination to close up existing gaps and improve transit conditions throughout the Inter-American Highway, which determination is evident from the intensive work now being done, especially in the uncompleted section in the Republic of Guatemala, between Colotenango and the Mexican border.

3. To congratulate the Government of Venezuela for the great strides it has made in the construction and modernization of its section of the Pan American Highway System, and t Government of Ecuador for its efforts in endeavc ing to connect Loja and Macará by means of pioneer road.

4. To authorize the Chairman to continue, behalf of the Permanent Executive Committe the efforts already initiated with the appropria authorities and organizations for the purpose requesting them, within the terms of the reso tions of the Congresses, to increase the amou of construction work that is being done on t unfinished sections of the Pan American Highw and also to improve the completed sections.

IV

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

[WHEREAS:

It is necessary that the four Technical Co mittees of Experts be encouraged to meet at early date so that the Executive Committee m have their studies and recommendations availal sufficiently in advance of its next meeting; and

It is necessary that a preliminary draft agen be prepared for the sessions of each of the Tec nical Committees of Experts,]

The Permanent Executive Committee of t Pan American Highway Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Chairman and the Permane Secretariat to arrange through proper chann for the earliest possible meeting of the four Tec nical Committees of Experts, composed of t representatives of the countries already appoint and those that might be interested, so that su studies and recommendations as the Techni Committees may prepare, at the request of t Executive Committee or on their own initiati will be available before the Permanent Executi Committee holds its Second Meeting.

2. To take note of the appointment by t Argentine Government of Mr. Nicanor Alurral the General Administrator of National Highwa as representative of that country and Chairm of the Committee on Terminology, and, throu the Chairman and the Permanent Secretariat, invite the other countries that are the seats Technical Committees to make their respecti appointments.

3. To request the Chairman of the Permane Executive Committee, the Permanent Secreta and the respective chairman to prepare by co mon agreement the draft agenda for each of t Technical Committees of Experts, taking in account the experience of the interim period a

e resolutions of the Sixth Pan American High-
ıy Congress.

V

ENING OF THE UNCOMPLETED GUATEMALAN AND COSTA RICAN SECTIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY

/HEREAS:

It is essential to the highway system of the
emisphere that the Central American section
the Pan American Highway be opened to traffic,]

The Permanent Executive Committee of the
ın American Highway Congresses

ESOLVES:

1. To authorize the Chairman to promote, on
half of the Committee, the timely organiza-
ɔn of official, civic, and popular programs to
lebrate the opening of the uncompleted sections
the Pan American Highway located in Guate-
ala and Costa Rica.

2. Through the Chairman and the Permanent
cretariat, to give the widest possible publicity
the establishment of provisional traffic through
e uncompleted sections in Guatemala (toward
exico) and Costa Rica (toward Nicaragua); and
request that the Pan American Union, the
urist departments of the governments con-
rned, the Inter-American Federation of Auto-
obile Clubs, the International Road Federation,
e American Road Builders' Association, and
her private and official organizations that are in
position to do so, cooperate in publicizing this
ent.

VI

INVITATION TO CANADA

/HEREAS:

Canada is closely linked to the other American
untries because of its geographic situation and
e economic relations it maintains with them;

There is a precedent for the participation of
nada in Inter-American Specialized Confer-
ces of the OAS, such as the Inter-American Travel
ngresses, the first of which was presided over
the official Delegate of Canada; and

The contribution of Canada to the Pan Ameri-
n Highway System would be extremely useful
d desirable,]

The Permanent Executive Committee of the
ın American Highway Congresses

ESOLVES:

To request of the Council of the Organization
American States, through the Chairman of the Committee, that Canada be invited to send representatives to the Pan American Highway Congresses, starting with the next Congress.

VII

THE NEXT MEETING

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses

RESOLVES:

To hold its Second Meeting in the month of April 1956, at the Pan American Union headquarters in Washington, D. C.

VOTES

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses adopts the following votes of appreciation:

To the Government of Mexico and particularly to the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, under Mr. Carlos Lazo, for the hospitality and courtesies extended to all members of delegations and observers during its First Meeting;

To the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Rómulo O'Farril, Sr., for the purposeful and brilliant manner in which he led the discussions, and to Mr. José J. March, Secretary to the Chairman, for the efficiency with which he performed his duties;

To the Organization of American States, and particularly to the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Francisco J. Hernández, for his cooperation in this Meeting;

To the Staff of the Secretariat and the interpreters and translators for their excellent cooperation; and

To the Mexican press, radio, and television for the comprehensive manner in which they reported the Committee's activities and the resolutions adopted during the meeting.

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses is also pleased to acknowledge the splendid and ceaseless activities of the *International Road Federation*, which is represented at this Meeting by its Executive Director, Mr. Robert O. Swain, the results of which are reflected in the progress that has been made in the development of highway communications and the Pan American Highway in particular.

A similar vote of appreciation is extended to the *Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs*, represented by its observer, Mr. Edmund

J. Stierle, for its contribution to the promotion of motor transportation in the American countries.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, in Mexico City, on the twenty-eighth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, the Representatives and their Alternates sign the present Final Act, in the Spanish text, which the Committee will deliver to the Permanent Secretary of the Pan American Highway Congresses for the purpose of having him bring it to the attention of the Council of the Organization of American States and of the Inter-American and Economic and Social Council and so that the latter will, in turn, transmit it to the governments of the member countries.

ARGENTINA
(*s*) Julio Negre
Representative
(*s*) Ignacio Gómez Garay
Alternate Representative

UNITED STATES
(*s*) Charles P. Nolan
Representative

PANAMA
(*s*) Tomás Guardia
Representative

PERU
(*s*) José Beraún E.
Representative

VENEZUELA
(*s*) Carlos Carbonell
Representative
(*s*) Gustavo J. Larrazábal E.
Alternate Representative

MEXICO
(*s*) Rómulo O'Farril, Sr.
Representative and Chairman of the Committee
(*s*) Carlos Lezama Gutiérrez
Alternate Representative

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE CONGRESSES
(*s*) Francisco J. Hernández
Permanent Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN
(*s*) José J. March
Secretary to the Chairman

CONVOCATION OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESSES.—The Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses, approved by the Council of the Organization of American States on Dece ber 15, 1954,[14] establishes a Permane Executive Committee attached to the Int American Economic and Social Coun The Committee has the specific function promoting the execution of the decisions each Congress until such time as the ne Congress meets.

Article 11 of the Organization Plan p vides that the Permanent Executive Co mittee shall be composed of specialists rep senting the governments of five countri designated at each Congress. As membe of the first Executive Committee, the Fif Travel Congress recommended the appoi ment of a specialist from each of t countries where the first four Congress were held and from the country where t Sixth would take place. These countries a the United States of America (First Co gress, 1939), Mexico (Second Congre 1941), Argentina (Third Congress, 194 Peru (Fourth Congress, 1952), and Cos Rica (Sixth Congress, to be held in 195

On March 30, 1955, the Inter-Americ Economic and Social Council considered report[15] of its Executive Committee regar ing convocation of the Permanent Executi Committee of the Travel Congresses a approved the following resolution (N 6/55):

The Inter-American Economic and Soc Council,

HAVING SEEN:

The report of the Executive Committee convocation of the first meeting of the Permane Executive Committee of the Inter-Americ Travel Congresses, dated March 28, 1955; and

CONSIDERING:

That, on December 15, 1954, the Council of t Organization of American States approved t Organization Plan of the Inter-American Trav Congresses, which was prepared by the Fif

[14] *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 328.

[15] *Informe y proyecto de resolución sobre la convocatoria de Primera Reunión del Comité Directivo Permanente de los Congre Interamericanos de Turismo*, Inter-American Economic a Social Council, Pan American Union, March 28, 1955.

ter-American Travel Congress, held in Panama June 1954; and

That action should now be taken to enable e Permanent Executive Committee of the ter-American Travel Congresses, which is to nction in the period between meetings of the ongresses, to start its work,

ESOLVES:

1. To hold a special plenary session on Monday, ne 20, 1955, for the purpose of installing the rmanent Executive Committee of the Inter-nerican Travel Congresses.

2. To call the members of the aforesaid Per-anent Executive Committee to meet on the te mentioned above at the seat of the Council.

3. To request the Representatives of Argentina, osta Rica, Mexico, Peru, and the United States America to transmit this notice of the meeting their respective governments.

ter-American Council of Jurists

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT AGENDA ND OPENING DATE OF THE THIRD MEET-G OF THE COUNCIL.—The Third Meeting the Inter-American Council of Jurists ill be held in Mexico City, according to esolution XXII of the Second Meeting of e Council (Buenos Aires, 1952).

On December 15, 1954, a note from the hairman of the Inter-American Juridical ommittee, permanent committee of the ouncil of Jurists, was submitted to the ouncil of the Organization for consider-ion. The note contained suggestions on the genda and dates of the Meeting and trans-itted a draft agenda. The Council of the rganization decided to refer the note to its ommittee on Organs of the Council.

After studying the matter, the Committee n Organs of the Council prepared a report[16] ith various recommendations on the genda and dates of the Meeting, which are uoted below.

DRAFT AGENDA

In so far as the agenda of the Third Meeting the Inter-American Council of Jurists is oncerned, the committee studied the draft submitted by the Inter-American Juridical Committee. It felt that it would be preferable to arrange the topics differently in order to divide them into two groups: Juridical Matters and Matters of Organization and Functioning.

As can be seen from the draft agenda attached to this report, the committee has included an additional topic "System of territorial waters and related questions: preparatory study for the Inter-American Specialized Conference envisaged in Resolution LXXXIV of the Caracas Conference". The committee believed it to be of utmost importance that, duly in advance, the Inter-American Council of Jurists give consideration to the juridical aspects of the topic that is to be studied by the Inter-American Specialized Conference whose purpose is to study "as a whole the different aspects of the juridical and economic system governing the submarine shelf, oceanic waters, and their natural resources in the light of present-day scientific knowledge."

Moreover, this topic had been previously selected for codification by the selfsame Inter-American Council of Jurists at its First Meeting. This Council's permanent committee, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, submitted a draft to the Second Meeting and at that time the Council requested it to continue the study of the subject in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Plan of Codification and submit a new draft to the Council at its Third Meeting, which was to be held in Mexico. In view of the fact that Resolution LXXXIV of Caracas was more recent than the resolution of the Council of Jurists and that it was desirable to prevent a possible duplication of work, the Juridical Committee decided at its meeting of October 6, 1954, to defer the study of this topic until it learned the results of the Specialized Conference.

Since 1951 the International Law Commission of the United Nations has also been working on the topic "System of territorial waters and related questions". In accordance with a resolution passed by the recent Ninth Assembly of the United Nations, a Specialized Conference of the United Nations and of the FAO, will be held in Rome, beginning on April 18, to deal with the technical and scientific side of the problem of fishery conservation. When the International Law Commission begins its seventh session on May 2, it will again study the juridical problem of fisheries in the light of the conclusions reached at Rome and it will likewise continue its studies on the system of territorial waters. The International Law Commission will submit its work to the

[16] Document C-i-270-E (Rev.), Pan American Union, January 5, 1955.

governments so that they may make any observations that they deem desirable. At its eighth session, to be held in 1956, the Commission will draft a final report based on the observations of the governments. This will be presented to the Eleventh General Assembly of the United Nations, which is to be held in September of the same year. The Eleventh General Assembly will then study all of these problems.

By virtue of the authority granted to the Council of the Organization for such purpose under Article 70 of the Charter, it may request the Juridical Committee to carry out the suggested preparatory work. This committee therefore recommends that the Inter-American Juridical Committee, as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, be requested to make a preliminary study of the topic as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the work of the Inter-American Council of Jurists when it meets in Mexico, and to submit to the latter a report containing such background information as is pertinent and setting forth the various juridical aspects of the problem.

In view of the importance of this technical organ and the caliber of the jurists who attend its meetings, the committee feels that this organ can make a very valuable contribution to the Specialized Conference, although it is understood that, in accordance with Resolution LXXXIV of Caracas, it is the responsibility of the Conference itself to study all the different aspects of this problem as a whole.

In accordance with customary procedure, the agenda presented to the Council of the Organization should be submitted to the governments for consideration prior to its final approval, so that they will have an opportunity to make any comments thereon that they deem pertinent. After the agenda has been definitively approved, it will be transmitted to the governments by the Council at least three months prior to the opening date of the Meeting.

Opening Date of the Meeting

In accordance with the Charter (Article 72) and the Statutes of the Inter-American Council of Jurists (Article 18), it is the duty of the Council of the Organization to set the date of each meeting after consultation with the government of the country in which the meeting is to be held. At its Second Meeting, the Inter-American Council of Jurists chose Mexico City as the seat of the Third Meeting.

After an exchange of opinions, the committee decided to suggest October 15, 1955, as the opening date of the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, with the understanding that the Government of Mexico will be duly consulted with respect to the possibility of holding the meeting on that date.

The results of the Rome Conference and of the seventh session of the International Law Commission of the United Nations should be known by September 1, 1955. The governments of the member states and the Inter-American Council of Jurists will therefore be able to bear them in mind and thereby facilitate the work entrusted to the Specialized Conference by Resolution LXXXIV of the Conference of Caracas.

The following draft agenda of the Third Meeting of the Council of Jurists was appended to the report of the Committee of Organs of the Council:

I. Juridical Matters

- *a*) System of territorial waters and related questions: preparatory study for the Inter-American Specialized Conference to be called pursuant to Resolution LXXXV of the Caracas Conference
- *b*) Reservations to multilateral treaties
- *c*) Draft uniform law on international commercial arbitration
- *d*) Draft convention on extradition
- *e*) International cooperation in judicial procedure

II. Matters of Organization and Functioning

- *a*) Election of the members of the permanent committee
- *b*) Consideration of amendments to the Statutes of the Inter-American Council of Jurists
- *c*) Approval of the amendments to the Regulations of the Inter-American Juridical Committee
- *d*) Possibility of revising Resolution VII of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists with respect to the procedure recommended in Article 3 (1)
- *e*) Determination of the subjects that should be referred to the permanent committee for study during its new period of meeting

III. Selection of the Seat of the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists

When the report was discussed, on January 5, 1955, by the Council of the C

ıization, various views were expressed as the opening date of the Third Meeting of Council of Jurists. On the one hand, re was a tendency to support the com-tee's suggestion that the Meeting not be d until October 15, 1955, since there re two United Nations conferences eduled to take place in April and May, 5, whose agendas included topics closely ated to Topic I (*a*) of the Council of ists (System of territorial waters and ated questions: preparatory study for the er-American Specialized Conference to be led pursuant to Resolution LXXXIV the Caracas Conference). On the other id, it was pointed out that the Specialized nference decided upon at the Caracas nference should be held during 1955, ording to Resolution LXXXIV, and that s would be difficult if the Council of ists did not present its preparatory study til the second half of October 1955. It was ally agreed to consider September 12, 5, as a tentative opening date for the eting, with the understanding that the initive date would be decided upon after e Mexican Representative had consulted Government.

The resolution adopted by the Council of e Organization to that effect reads as lows:

The Council of the Organization of American tes

SOLVES:

1. To keep in view September 12, 1955, as the ening date of the Third Meeting of the Inter-erican Council of Jurists.

2. To set the date at a subsequent meeting, er the Representative of Mexico has had an portunity to consult with his Government and port to the Council with respect to the aforesaid e.

3. To suggest to the Representatives on the uncil that when they transmit the attached ft agenda to their respective governments they quest them to submit their comments thereon or to April 15, 1955.

4. To authorize the Committee on Organs of Council to prepare a final draft agenda after the comments of the governments are received and to submit it to the Council for approval.

5. To request the Inter-American Juridical Committee to prepare, at its meeting set for March 1, 1955, a preliminary study of the topic "System of territorial waters and related questions", for the purpose contemplated in Resolution LXXXIV of the Caracas Conference, and then submit to the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists a report containing pertinent background information and setting forth the various juridical aspects of the problem.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES OF THE COUNCIL.—In Resolution LI, the Tenth Inter-American Conference approved the following rules for the functioning of the Inter-American Juridical Committee:

1. That, beginning in 1955, the Inter-American Juridical Committee shall function on a permanent basis during three consecutive months each year, at a time that shall not coincide with any meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and without prejudice to the convocation of an extraordinary meeting whenever any important and urgent matter so requires.

2. To endorse the suggestion of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, that the Inter-American Juridical Committee, whenever it considers it useful, request the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union, and also other organizations and experts in international law, to furnish background material or preliminary studies on any topic submitted to the Committee for study.

3. That, for the better fulfillment of the aims of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, it is essential that the jurists selected to be members thereof devote themselves exclusively to the work of the Committee during the period of its meetings.

4. To provide that from the date of this resolution a quorum of five members be required for the meetings of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, and its opinions, resolutions, or decisions shall be adopted by a minimum of five affirmative votes.

In paragraph 5 of the same resolution, the Conference requested the Council of the Organization to revise the Statutes of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, in accordance with Article 62 of the Charter, for the purpose of incorporating the abovementioned rules in that document.

The Council of the Organization referred Resolution LI to its Committee on Organs of the Council, which proposed the following amendments to the present Statutes of the Council of Jurists:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF JURISTS[17]

(The following six articles are based on Resolution LI of the Caracas Conference and may be inserted after Article 35 of the Statutes.)

ARTICLE 35(*a*). The Inter-American Juridical Committee shall function on a permanent basis during three consecutive months each year, at a time that shall not coincide with any meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, without prejudice to the convocation of an extraordinary meeting whenever any important and urgent matter so requires.

ARTICLE 35(*b*). At least three months prior to the annual period of sessions the Chairman of the Inter-American Juridical Committee shall inform the Council and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States of the opening date and also of the agenda that is to be considered during that period. The Secretary General of the Organization shall bring this information to the attention of the interested governments so that they may take the necessary measures to enable their nationals who are elected as members of the Committee to attend the said meetings at the time appointed and make the necessary preparations.

ARTICLE 35(*c*). If, at the close of the annual period of sessions, any important or urgent matter of the agenda should not have been duly considered, for lack of time, any member of the Juridical Committee may propose, within five days prior to the close of the meeting, that the Committee meet in special session immediately thereafter, with an agenda consisting solely of the matter still pending. The approval of two thirds of the members of the Committee shall be required for holding the special meeting convoked under these conditions.

ARTICLE 35(*d*). Special meetings of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, in addition to those contemplated in the preceding paragraph, may be proposed by the Committee itself, by any member state of the Organization, or by the Council of the Organization. Requests made by the Juridical Committee or by the governm should be submitted to the Council of the Organ tion, which shall decide by an absolute majo vote whether or not the meeting should be voked. Once the Council of the Organization reached a decision with respect to the conv tion, the Secretary General shall inform the terested governments and the members Chairman of the Juridical Committee.

ARTICLE 35(*e*). The jurists elected as mem of the Committee shall devote themselves clusively to its work during the period of sessi

ARTICLE 35(*f*). Whenever the Inter-Amer Juridical Committee considers it advisable may request the Department of Internati Law of the Pan American Union, and also o organizations and experts in international to furnish background material or prelimin studies on any topic that is submitted to the C mittee for study.

(The following article amends Article 23 in for

ARTICLE 23. The Inter-American Juric Committee shall prepare the agenda of meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jur taking into account any suggestions made by latter with respect thereto, and it shall submit the agenda to the Council of the Organ tion for approval. After the agenda has approved, the Secretary General shall transm to the governments at least three months to the meeting.

Article 23 as now in force reads as follows:

The program of each meeting of the In American Council of Jurists shall be prep by the said Council, or by its Perma Committee when the Council delegates power to the Committee, and shall ther submitted to the Council of the Organiza for approval. After approval by the Cou of the Organization, the program shall communicated to the governments at l three months in advance of the meeting.

(The second part of Article 34 has been aboli and Article 34(a) added in its place. The re sulting text follows:)

ARTICLE 34. Also in accordance with Article in case of the death, resignation, or recall member of the Juridical Committee, the Cou of the Organization shall request the state cerned to submit a new panel within a speci time.

ARTICLE 34(*a*). The Chairman of the In American Juridical Committee may call

[17] The present Statutes appear in *Annals*, Vol. III, No. 3, pp. 242-246.

ntion of the Council of the Organization of rican States to any situation created by the ttendance of the members of the Committee.

rticle 34 as now in force reads as follows:

Also in accordance with Article 32, in case of the death, resignation, or recall of a member of the Juridical Committee, the Council of the Organization shall request the state involved to submit a new panel within a specified time. In case a member of the Juridical Committee fails, for more than six consecutive months, to attend regular meetings, the Council of the Organization shall address the government concerned, requesting it to consider the desirability of regularizing the presence of the said member or of submitting a new panel.

n the report[18] which accompanies the posed amendments, the Committee on ans of the Council makes the following ervations:

'he first thing that this committee did when ying out its task was to study the rules that been drawn up in the form of six articles. plan is to insert these six articles after the ent Article 35 of the Statutes. Three of the cles, 35(*b*), 35(*c*), and 35(*d*) are a development 5(*a*). Their purpose is to establish the pro- ire that should be followed with respect to the vocation of the annual and special meetings he Inter-American Juridical Committee.

rticle 23 has been amended for the purpose dapting it to conform with a previous decision le by the committee in connection with a lar article in the Statutes of the Inter-Ameri- Cultural Council. Since the members of the r-American Council of Jurists are unable to t to prepare the agenda, the authority to take first steps in drafting it has been delegated to permanent committee.

'he committee likewise found it necessary n it was studying the present Statutes to nd Article 34, in view of the fact that in the ire the Inter-American Juridical Committee meet regularly in an annual period of three secutive months. The second part of the present cle 34 was eliminated and Article 34(*a*) was ed in its place.

'he Inter-American Council of Jurists, in olution XI approved at the Second Meeting, posed to the Council of the Organization of American States that Article 39 of the Statutes be amended to permit the participation of the members of the Juridical Committee in the work of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, irrespective of any special designation by their respective governments, provided they are present at the place of meeting of their own accord. The committee felt that the proposed amendment was unnecessary in view of the fact that the states have ample authority to include their nationals who are members of the Juridical Committee in their delegations to the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and also in view of the fact that the Juridical Committee is authorized, pursuant to Article 39 in force, to designate such of its members as it deems necessary to report on its work at the meetings of the Inter-American Council of Jurists.

Lastly, the committee decided to abolish the transitory provisions of the present Statutes, because their purpose has already been fulfilled.

The Council of the Organization considered the proposed amendments on January 5, 1955, and adopted the following resolution:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

As provided by Resolution LI of the Tenth Inter-American Conference and in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 62 of the Charter of the Organization of American States,

Resolves:

1. To submit to the Inter-American Council of Jurists the amendments to the Statutes of the Inter-American Council of Jurists prepared by the Committee on Organs of the Council, so that the former may have an opportunity to make such comments thereon as it deems desirable.

2. To transmit the aforesaid amendments to the Inter-American Juridical Committee also, so that it may have an opportunity to make such comments thereon as it deems desirable.

3. To authorize the Committee on Organs of the Council to prepare, after it has received the comments of the Inter-American Council of Jurists and its permanent committee and in the light thereof, a new text of the Statutes and submit it to the Council of the Organization for approval.

New Member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee.—At the meeting of March 16, 1955, the Council of the Or-

[18] Document C-i-268-E (Rev.). Pan American Union, Jan. 5, 1955.

ganization took cognizance of a note from Mr. Porfirio Herrera Báez, jurist from the Dominican Republic on the Inter-American Juridical Committee, in which he submitted his resignation as a member of that body.

In accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Statutes of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, the Representative of the Dominican Republic on the Council of the Organization submitted a panel of three Dominican jurists so that the Council might choose Mr. Herrera's successor from among them. The Council considered the three candidates and chose Mr. Ambrosio Álvarez Aybar, a Magistrate of the Supreme Court of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Álvarez Aybar was born in Ciudad Trujillo on August 3, 1910, his parents being Mr. Ambrosio Álvarez Félix and Mrs. Alicia Aybar de Álvarez. He was graduated from the Escuela Normal de Santo Domingo in 1928 and received his law degree from the University of Santo Domingo in 1932. Among the posts he has held are the following: Chief of the Boundary Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1941–45); Secretary of the National Commission for the Codification of American International Law (1941–44); member of the Dominican Section of the Commission for the Demarcation of the Dominican-Haitian Border (1942); Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs (1945–47); Director and Professor of Diplomatic and Consular School attac to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1945– member of the Permanent Advisory C mittee on Foreign Affairs (1947); Secret of the Reserve Bank of the Dominican public (1947); Secretary, and later Dep Governor, of the Central Bank of Dominican Republic (1947–51); membe the National Commission for the Codi tion of American International Law (s 1951); and Civil Aide to the President of Republic (1951). Since 1946, he has ser on the faculty of the University of S Domingo, first as Professor of Amer International Law and later as Professo Political Economy.

His special assignments have included following: Secretary of the Domin Delegation to the Inter-American ference on Problems of War and P (Mexico City, 1945); Alternate Governo the Dominican Republic on the I national Monetary Fund and the I national Bank for Reconstruction Development (1948–51); Delegate to Fifth Annual Meeting of the Internat Fund and Bank (Paris, 1950); and Del on Special Mission to the inauguratio President Gabriel González Videla (S ago, Chile, 1946).

The Pan American Union— General Secretariat of the OAS

ıdget for 1955–1956

At the meeting of January 19, 1955, the ɔuncil of the Organization approved the ıdget of the Pan American Union for the cal year beginning July 1, 1955, and end- ɡ June 30, 1956. The budget for this riod appropriates $3,313,640 for the ex- nses of the Pan American Union, $225,807 r the Inter-American Defense Board, d $25.873 for reimbursement of advances ɔm the Working Capital Fund.

The report[1] of the Finance Committee the budget for 1955–1956 is reproduced low.

With this report, the Finance Committee has e honor to submit to the Council of the Organi- tion the budget estimates of the income and penditures of the Pan American Union for the al year 1955–56. In addition, the part contain- ɡ the resolutions shows the scale of assessments d the contributions of the member states of the ganization for this fiscal year.

The Secretary General submitted the budget imates on October 20. The Finance Committee gan its study of the budget at its meeting of tober 29, on which date it listened to an explana- n by the Secretary General with respect to this tter.

The budget estimates for expenditures cover e expenses of the Pan American Union, including retariat services to the Inter-American Com- ssion of Women, the Inter-American Juridical mmittee, the Committee for Cultural Action, d the Inter American Statistical Institute. ey also include the expenses of the Inter-Ameri- ı Defense Board.

The document presented by the Secretary Gen- l contains the work programs of the various partments and offices of the Pan American ion and an explanation of the changes made and posed in their activities and administrative ganization. In so far as possible, each program or proposed budget was either discussed with, or prepared by the organization or office concerned with the activities it covered. Thus the work program of the Office of Public Relations was first discussed with the Council's Committee on Publications and Public Information. That of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs was duly submitted to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The budget estimates for the Division of Statistics were prepared by the Secretary General of the Organization after consultation with the Secretary General of the Inter American Statistical Institute and in the light of the work program approved by the Institute's Executive Committee. The work programs of the Department of International Law and the Department of Cultural Affairs were prepared after taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, and those of the Inter-American Council of Jurists and the Inter-American Cultural Council, respectively. The budget estimates for the Inter-American Defense Board were prepared by the Board itself.

The committee had an opportunity to receive supplementary explanations regarding the work programs presented by the department heads and division chiefs of the Pan American Union, the Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and the Secretary of the Inter-American Defense Board.

The budget estimates submitted by the Secretary General contemplated expenditures of $3,699,941, divided as follows:

For the expenses of the Pan American Union	$3,424,000
For the expenses of the Inter-American Defense Board	230,068
For reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund	45,873

The Finance Committee studied the budget estimates with the thought in mind that the budget should reflect the real and increasing needs of the Pan American Union and in the belief that the funds of the Organization should be utilized as effectively and economically as possible. The committee has therefore recommended that new posts be established when they are justified by

[1] Document C-i-269-E (Rev.), Pan American Union, January 1955.

the importance or immediate need of a particular program, and it has not favored the creation of others when it has felt that such activities could be postponed until a more opportune time or undertaken by the present staff without greatly hindering the development of regular programs. The committee wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperation and clarifications that were given at all times by the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General, and other officials of the Pan American Union so that it could fulfill the task entrusted to it of making a conscientious and complete study of the budget estimates.

The results of the committee's study can be expressed in financial terms by the following sum totals of the budget:

Maintenance of the Pan American Union	$3,313,640
Expenses of the Inter-American Defense Board	225,807
Reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund	25,873

The committee's proposed changes in the budget estimates appear on pages 119–20.

In the paragraphs that follow, the Finance Committee explains its reasons for recommending the proposed changes and makes such observations as it deems pertinent.

Executive and Public Relations Offices

The items for the Offices of the Secretary General and the Assistant Secretary General as approved by the committee are the same as those requested in the budget estimates.

The committee recommends the establishment of six of the seven new posts requested for the Office of Public Relations, so that the services in this field of activity can be expanded. It did not feel there was need for the creation of the new post of Editor requested for the Press Section.

The committee decided to reduce the item for Contractual Printing from $137,000 to $127,000, after considering the number of copies of *Américas* published at present and the prospects for distribution next year. This item is higher than that approved for the current budget. For this same reason, the appropriation for promotional expenses for that publication was reduced by $1,000. The item for Special Supplies and Services in the chapter on Executive and Public Relations Offices is therefore reduced to $56,700.

In so far as this chapter is concerned, the committee wishes to point out that the work carried out in recent years under the information and publicity program will be continued. However, the Secretary General has reorganized the Off of Information as the Office of Public Relati with a view to intensifying this type of activi Thus greater emphasis will be placed on radio a television activities, press services, exchange w other organizations, and distribution of publi tions. The Secretary General explained to committee that the personnel of this office w constitute a central group through which Organization of American States will secure active cooperation of numerous Pan Ameri organizations in the Hemisphere.

The total sum recommended by the commit for the Executive and Public Relations Office $463,770.

Department of Economic and Social Affa

Office of the Director

The sum recommended by the committee $117,390, or $12,190 more than that requested the budget estimates. This takes care of establishment of a new post of Program Special with a view to providing the Inter-Ameri Economic and Social Council with periodic formation on important economic developme in the Americas. The sum of $25,000 has also b included to carry out during the fiscal year 1955 the provisions of several resolutions approved the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of I-A ECOS This sum was requested by the General Secretar on the basis of an estimate made by the Office the Director of the Department of Economic a Social Affairs and after taking into account t Department's present facilities for carrying any additional functions that might be entrus to it.

The item of $8,000 for the forthcoming Extra dinary Meeting of I-A ECOSOC was eliminated fr the estimate for the Office of the Director in vi of the fact that Resolution LXXXVI of Tenth Inter-American Conference did not visage the annual holding of extraordinary me ings.

The former Division of Agriculture and C servation was reorganized pursuant to the ter set forth by the Finance Committee in the rep on the 1954–55 budget. This Division's posts therefore included under the Office of the Direc but the Secretariat has reported that they ha been placed there only temporarily until such ti as the final location of this Division is duly termined. In so far as the number of employee concerned, the Finance Committee feels that Agricultural Economist should serve as liai officer between the Institute, its Board of I

CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CHAPTER AND SECTION	ITEM	AMOUNT	TOTALS BY CHAPTERS	GRAND TOTALS
luctions:				
1. Executive and Public Relations Offices				
Public Relations	Personnel	$4,030		
	Contractual printing	10,000		
	Supplies and services	1,000	$15,030	
2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs				
Office of the Director	Personnel	4,810		
	Projects and activities	8,000		
Division of Labor and Social Affairs	Projects and activities	10,000		
Division of Housing and Planning	Travel	1,000		
Travel Division	Personnel	3,250		
Division of Statistics	Personnel	11,700		
	Contractual printing	2,970	41,730	
3. Department of International Law				
Inter-American Commission of Women	Travel	2,000		
	Projects and activities	6,000	8,000	
4. Department of Cultural Affairs				
Office of the Director	Contractual printing	5,000		
Education Division	Projects and activities	20,000		
Fundamental Education	Projects and activities	2,000		
Division of Philosophy, Letters, and Sciences	Personnel	4,810		
	Travel	1,000		
	Contractual printing	2,000		
Columbus Memorial Library	Personnel	10,140	44,950	
5. Department of Administrative Services				
Publications and Distribution Division	Projects and activities	15,000		
General Services Division	Personnel	450	15,450	
6. Common Staff Costs	Travel and installation costs	4,000		
	Staff retirement and pensions	4,000		
	National income tax	4,500	12,500	
7. Common Services	Office supplies	1,700	1,700	
8. Permanent Equipment	Office equipment	2,200	2,200	
Reimbursement to Working Capital Fund		20,000	20,000	
11. Inter-American Defense Board		5,261	5,261	
Total reductions				$166,821

CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE (*continued*)

CHAPTER AND SECTION	ITEM	AMOUNT	TOTALS BY CHAPTERS	GRAND TOT
Less—Increases:				
2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs				
Office of the Director.....	Projects and activities	$25,000		
Division of Labor and Social Affairs.....	Personnel	1,200	$26,200	
3. Department of International Law				
Office of the Director.....	Contractual printing	5,000	5,000	
11. Inter-American Defense Board		1,000	1,000	
Total increases.....				32,,
Net Reductions.....				$134,,
Summary:				
Total—budget estimates.....				$3,699,,
Less—net reductions.....				134,,
Total budget estimates recommended by Finance Committee..				$3,565,,

rectors, and the Pan American Union, and thus the Program Specialist, class 4, requested in the budget estimates would not be necessary.

Division of Economic Research

The sum recommended by the committee is the same as that requested.

Division of Labor and Social Affairs

Provision is made for a new post, that of Program Specialist in Social Welfare in this Division. The Secretariat proposed that it be classified as class 4, but the committee felt that the position should have a higher classification in order to fill it with a person capable of properly performing the contemplated activities. The recommendation was, therefore, made that it be placed in class 3. The committee also approved a new post of Clerk-Typist, class 7, in the office of the Chief of Division. It did not approve the inclusion of the $10,000 item requested for a regional seminar on social affairs, as it believed that this could be held some other time.

Division of Housing and Planning

A new post of Program Specialist in City Planning, class 3, is included for this Division. The committee felt that the item for Travel could be reduced from $3,400 to $2,400, which is the s amount as that of the current budget.

Travel Division

The Committee agreed upon the establishm of a new post, that of Program Specialist, clas whose primary duties would be to render se tariat services to the Inter-American Tr Congresses and the Pan American High Congresses. It did not consider the new pos Secretarial Assistant as necessary.

Division of Statistics

The item for Personnel was reduced f $176,100 to $164,400. This sum permits the es lishment of two posts of Clerk-Typist, class 7 the Section of General Services, and a pos Program Specialist in Social Statistics, clas The committee did not approve of the estab ment of the three other posts requested—thos Statistical Translator, Secretarial Assistant, Special Assistant. It reduced the sum for the tion of Contractual Printing by $2,470, whic the cost of publishing one supplement to *E dística*, and it reduced in the amount of $500 item for the "Inter-American Textbook Serie Theoretical and Applied Statistics". As i stated in its report of last year, the commi

l considers the publication of two supplements *Estadística* as sufficient.

Department of International Law

The committee recommends that an item of ,100 for the Office of the Director be included. e increase of $5,000 above the amount requested the Secretary General will enable the *Inter-erican Juridical Yearbook* to be published in. In this, as in other cases, the Committee Publications and Public Information will duly sider the Secretariat's plans for the proposed tent and form of this publication.

The items for the Division of Law and Treaties l the Division of Conferences and Organiza-ns are the same as those requested by the retary General. For the latter Division, the mmittee approved the new post of Secretarial istant, class 6, to take care of the archives of uments of international conferences and meet-s.

The expenditures for the Secretariat of the er-American Juridical Committee are the same hose of the current 1954–55 budget.

The item for the Secretariat of the Inter-Ameri-Commission of Women permits the establish-nt of a new post, that of Typist, class 7. The mmittee has made a reduction of $2,000 in the n for Travel, as it felt that the sum of $2,500 nough to cover the expenses of the persons who l attend the Assembly of the Commission to be d in Ciudad Trujillo during the next fiscal year l any other necessary trips. The committee de-ed to make a reduction of $6,000 in the item for cial projects and activities and it considered t the amount remaining would enable the most ent activities to be carried out. In fact the sum $3,000 that is left in this section would permit launching of the continental campaign in be-f of the principle of equal payment for work of al value and the pursuit of other objectives the Inter-American Commission of Women. e total sum for the Secretariat of the Commis-n is therefore reduced in the amount of $8,000, t is, from $35,700 to $27,700.

Department of Cultural Affairs

ce of the Director

The sum recommended by the committee for s office is $71,100, or $5,000 less than the amount uested. This is due in part to the elimination he $4,000 item for the publication of *Panorama* ch was begun as an experiment and did not y meet expectations. In so far as the miscel-eous item is concerned, the committee recommended that the $1,000 requested be eliminated because no indication was given of how it was to be used.

Education Division

The item for this Division was reduced from $153,100 to $133,100. The committee concluded that the Inter-American Seminar on the Teaching of the Natural Sciences could be postponed, and it therefore eliminated the sum of $20,000 requested. However, it approved an item of $12,000 for the *Revista Interamericana de Educación*, the publication program of which is to be duly considered by the Committee on Publications and Public Information. The sum for this Division enables a post of Program Specialist, class 3, to be established in the Secondary Education Section. The item for the Fundamental Education Section includes the allocations necessary for the activities that devolve upon the Pan American Union as the result of the agreement between the OAS and UNESCO. The new agreement, approved by the Council, provides for the integration of these activities into the regular program of the Pan American Union. The sum recommended is $88,400, which includes the provision of 20 fellowships for students at the Latin American Regional Center for Fundamental Education in Pátzcuaro, Mexico.

Division of Philosophy, Letters, and Sciences

This Division's Travel item was reduced from $2,300 to $1,300, which is the same amount as was approved last year; the sum for Contractual Printing was left at $3,000, because the committee felt that this amount was enough to cover the cost of the series "Pensamiento de América" at the present rate of publication. The reduction in the amount of $4,810 in the personnel item for the Section of Science and Technology means that the post of Program Specialist, class 4, will not be established.

Columbus Memorial Library

The item for this Division enables a new post, that of Clerk, class 8, to be established. The committee did not approve the three other posts requested because it felt that the present employees of the Library can devote part of their time to such work. The item for the Library, therefore, amounts to $115,860, or $10,140 less than the sum requested.

Department of Administrative Services

The committee recommends the approval of the sums requested for the Office of the Director, the

Fiscal Division, the Personnel Division, the Printing Division, the Duplicating Division, and the Buildings and Grounds Division. These include four new posts of Clerk, class 8, in the Division of Publications and Distribution, two posts, classes 8 and 9, in the Duplicating Division, a post of Janitor, class 9, in the Buildings and Grounds Division, and a new post of Messenger, class 9, in the General Services Division.

In so far as the Fiscal Division is concerned, the item of $1,500 shown in the previous budget as reimbursement from the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund for accounting services rendered by the Division is not included. When the Council of the Organization approved the current budget, it requested the Finance Committee to consider the possibility of eliminating this contribution that the Rowe Fund had been making. In keeping with this suggestion of the Council, the Secretary General did not include this item in the budget estimates.

The General Secretariat requested the sum of $10,450 for the establishment of two new posts in the Files Section of the Division of General Services. After studying this activity with the administration, the committee preferred to allocate $10,000 to cover, on a contract basis, the cost of the necessary services for the reorganization of the filing system of the Pan American Union. It is hoped that, in accordance with the reports of the Secretariat, future economies and greater efficiency will be achieved in this work.

The sum of $146,300 for the Division of Publications and Distribution, recommended by the committee, includes $35,000 for the Agency Offices of the Pan American Union in the Latin American countries. The 1954–55 budget included an item of $15,000 for the establishment of offices in four member states. Offices have been established in Brazil and Peru, and negotiations are being completed for the opening of two others in Chile and Mexico. The Secretary General had requested the sum of $50,000 for this purpose, and following his recent visit to South America, he reaffirmed the need of giving greater impetus to that activity, taking the necessary steps to establish such offices in as many countries as possible during the next fiscal year. After taking these observations into consideration, the committee concluded that an item of $35,000 would enable the Pan American Union to meet the costs of this activity.

Common Staff Costs

The item for this chapter totals $516,500. The amounts for Travel and Installation Costs, Staff Retirement and Pensions, and Natio Income Tax were adjusted to conform with number of posts provided for the next fiscal ye

Two new items are included for this chapt one of $13,000 for Home Travel and the other $13,500 for Hospitalization and Surgical surance. The first of these allowances was proved by the Council in July of 1952, toget with other recommendations of the Committee Experts on Personnel Management. However was impossible during the last two fiscal years appropriate the money required to make this lowance available. The plan for granting the allo ance, which is described in the budget estima presented by the Secretary General, sets forth following conditions:

1. The allowance would be available to eligible employee not oftener than ev third year.
2. The allowance would consist of the rou trip ticket for himself and not more th one dependent.
3. Whenever feasible, the Union would av itself of the opportunity to combin trip on official business with a visit the home country.
4. The allowance would be available to s members in the international categ who have a nonimmigrant status and not citizens of the country of their d station.
5. The allowance would be available to s members in the local category under same conditions as to those in the int national category, if in fact they w recruited outside the country of duty
6. For the first year a roster of eligible e ployees could be established in order the length of service, and the number persons who would be permitted to h the allowance during the year would limited by the total amount approve the appropriation of the Council rega less of the possibility that there would more persons eligible the first year th could be accommodated by funds av able.

Point 5 of this plan makes the allowance av able to staff members in the local category cruited outside the country of duty.

The second benefit has its origin in a requ that was first made by the staff of the Pan Am ican Union in 1952 and has been repeated in s sequent years. The plan is to be jointly finan by the staff and the Pan American Union.

rsons having a contract covering the individual
ly, the Pan American Union would pay 50 per
nt of the premium if the annual salary amounts
less than $5,000, and 25 per cent if the salary is
,000 or more. For persons having a family con-
act the Union would pay 75 per cent of the pre-
ium if the annual salary amounts to less than
,000, and 50 per cent if the salary is $5,000 or
ore.

The item for the reimbursement of National
come Tax is determined by the number of
ployees who will be required to pay this tax
xt year. When the committee studied this item,
bore in mind the resolution approved by the
eneral Committee, which is included in the 1954–
budget report.[2] In this resolution the Finance
ommittee was requested to make a study of the
ssibilities of changing the present system of
mpensation paid by the Pan American Union,
th a view to the elimination of the reimburse-
nt of income tax to its staff. In view of this
quest, the committee approved the proposal of
e Delegation of Argentina that the General
cretariat be requested to prepare a document
th background information and data on the
oblem. There was unanimous agreement among
e members of the committee as to the desirabil-
y of studying this matter in its various aspects.

The committee feels it advisable to obtain an
plification from the Council of the wording of
e resolution approved by the General Commit-
e, and therefore, in furtherance of the study, it
quests the approval of the draft resolution on
e matter that is being presented with this re-
rt.

Common Services

The item for this chapter amounts to $195,100
the result of a reduction of $1,700 made in the
timate for Office Supplies.

Permanent Equipment

This appropriation totals $47,300 owing to an
justment made in the Furniture and Office
uipment item to conform with the number of
esent and authorized posts.

Debt Service

The sum of $115,400 shown under this chapter
vers amortization of loans from the Pan Amer-
n Union Retirement and Pension Fund and the
nerican Security and Trust Company.

[2] *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 130.

Contingencies

The item for Contingencies amounts to $50,000, which is the same as approved for 1954–55.

Working Capital Fund

The resolution on appropriations that is being submitted by this committee to the Council for consideration includes an item of $25,873 to reimburse the Working Capital Fund for expenditures authorized by the Council and which should be reimbursed to the Fund pursuant to the Regulations of the Pan American Union. The committee felt, however, that the inclusion in the budget of the other sum of $20,000 requested by the Secretary General could be deferred.

Miscellaneous Income

Of the total of $123,248 for Miscellaneous Income that is shown in the budget estimates, the amount of $30,000 will be utilized in the financing of the budget of expenditures.

Inter-American Defense Board

The committee recommends an appropriation of $225,807 for the expenditures of the Inter-American Defense Board. The committee believes that economies, amounting to $5,261, can be made in the items for Hospitality, Supplies and Services, Other Equipment (emergency lighting equipment) and Contingencies, as submitted in the budget presented by the Board. However, after hearing the report on the condition of the Library given by the Secretary of the Board, the committee felt it advisable to increase the sum requested in the amount of $1,000, that is, to approve an allocation of $1,500. Thus the net reduction in the appropriation requested by the Board is $4,261.

Summary

Budget estimates submitted by the Secretary General	$3,699,941
Net reductions introduced by the Finance Committee	134,621
Total	$3,565,320
Amount to be met from Miscellaneous Income	30,000
Total contributions of the member states will be	$3,535,320

The contribution of each member state to cover its quota in the 1955–56 budget has been determined in conformance with the formula governing

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED CHANGES

CHAPTER	SECRETARY GENERAL'S ESTIMATES	COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS	CHANGES
1. Executive and Public Relations			
Personnel	$268,400	$264,370	−$4,030
Travel	5,700	5,700	
Contractual printing	137,000	127,000	−10,000
Special supplies and services	67,700	66,700	−1,000
	$478,800	$463,770	−$15,030
2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs			
Personnel	$556,900	$538,340	−$18,560
Travel	20,900	19,900	−1,000
Contractual printing	25,350	22,380	−2,970
Special supplies and services	800	800	
Special projects and activities	18,000	25,000	+7,000
	$621,950	$606,420	−$15,530
3. Department of International Law			
Personnel	$217,245	$217,245	
Travel	5,700	3,700	−$2,000
Contractual printing	28,000	33,000	+5,000
Special supplies and services	12,855	12,855	
Special projects and activities	10,000	4,000	−6,000
	$273,800	$270,800	−$3,000
4. Department of Cultural Affairs			
Personnel	$396,500	$381,550	−$14,950
Travel	11,100	10,100	−1,000
Contractual printing	51,000	44,000	−7,000
Special supplies and services	17,950	17,950	
Special projects and activities	75,300	53,300	−22,000
	$551,850	$506,900	−$44,950
5. Department of Administrative Services			
Personnel	$504,000	$503,550	−$450
Travel	2,900	2,900	
Special projects and activities	50,000	35,000	−15,000
	$556,900	$541,450	−$15,450
6. Common Staff Costs			
Recruitment and installation costs	$29,000	$25,000	−$4,000
Staff retirement and pensions	197,000	193,000	−4,000
National income tax	235,500	231,000	−4,500
Training program	3,500	3,500	

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED CHANGES (*continued*)

CHAPTER	SECRETARY GENERAL'S ESTIMATES	COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS	CHANGES
Common Staff Costs—*continued*			
Group life insurance	1,500	1,500	
Workmen's compensation insurance	3,500	3,500	
Hospitality reimbursement	2,000	2,000	
Home travel	13,000	13,000	
Hospitalization and surgical insurance	13,500	13,500	
Staff recreation	500	500	
Termination payments	30,000	30,000	
	$529,000	$516,500	−$12,500
Common Services			
Communications	$29,400	$29,400	
Office supplies	24,700	23,000	−$1,700
Duplicating supplies	61,700	61,700	
Rental and maintenance of equipment	6,700	6,700	
Maintenance and repairs to premises	58,300	58,300	
Other supplies and services	16,000	16,000	
	$196,800	$195,100	−$1,700
Permanent Equipment			
Office equipment	$35,600	$33,400	−$2,200
Transportation equipment	1,500	1,500	
Alterations and improvements to premises	2,500	2,500	
Other equipment	9,900	9,900	
	$49,500	$47,300	−$2,200
Debt Service	$115,400	$115,400	
Contingencies	$50,000	$50,000	
Inter-American Defense Board	$230,068	$225,807	−4,261
Subtotals	$3,654,068	$3,539,447	−114,621
Working Capital Fund	45,873	25,873	−20,000
Totals	$3,699,941	$3,565,320	−134,621

s matter, according to which the Council of Organization provided that the contribution each state should be in the same relative proportion as it is assessed on the scale of contributions to the United Nations, and in addition ing the following two factors into account: state shall pay a quota of more than 66 per t of the total contributions of the member states; and no state shall be assigned a quota whereby its per capita contribution shall exceed that of the largest contributor.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the proposals set forth in this report, the Finance Committee has the honor to submit to the Council for consideration and approval the following three draft resolutions:

a) draft resolution on appropriations;
b) draft resolution on contributions; and
c) draft resolution on the study of the system of reimbursement of national income taxes.

On January 19, 1955, the Council approved the following resolutions:

I

The Council of the Organization of Ameri States

RESOLVES:

1. To appropriate the amount of $3,539, to meet the expenditures for the fiscal year enc June 30, 1956, and the amount of $25,873 for re bursement to the Working Capital Fund, as lows:

CHAPTER		AMOUNT
1. Executive and Public Relations Offices		$463,770
2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs		606,420
3. Department of International Law		270,800
4. Department of Cultural Affairs		506,900
5. Department of Administrative Services		541,450
6. Common Staff Costs		516,500
7. Common Services		195,100
8. Permanent Equipment		47,300
9. Debt Service		115,400
10. Contingencies		50,000
Total, Pan American Union		$3,313,640
11. Inter-American Defense Board		225,807
Reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund:		
a. Amount to cover the cost incurred by a representative of the Council in attending the Ninth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women	$4,675	
b. Amount to cover supplemental pension of the former Secretary General for the period August 1, 1954, through June 30, 1955	2,948	
c. To cover expenses in connection with the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the I-A ECOSOC (Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy)	18,250	25,873
Total		$3,565,320

2. To authorize the Secretary General to transfer credits as follows:

a) From appropriation Chapter 10, Contingencies, to other chapters, and to use them to meet unforeseen requirements;

b) Between chapters of the budget, provided that the transfers do not exceed 5 per cent of the total appropriation for the chapter from which the credit is taken. The transfers that exceed 5 per cent may be made with the approval of the Finance Committee. The Council shall be notified of all transfers in a special report at the end of the fiscal year; and

c) Up to $15,000 from the Working Capital Fund in order to meet the cost of increasing the circulation of periodicals which there is sufficient demand, and reprinting of other publications, supply of which is being exhausted sales. It is understood that the Work Capital Fund will be replenished by positing the receipts from the sale of s publications, and that an account for this fund will be included in annual report rendered to the Fina Committee.

II

The Council of the Organization of Ameri States

RESOLVES:

1. That the scale of assessments and the c tributions of the member states for the ma

ance of the Pan American Union for the fiscal r ending June 30, 1956, shall be as follows:

Country	Percentage	Amount[1]
gentina	7.40	$261,614
ivia	0.31	10,959
zil	8.02	283,533
le	1.82	64,343
ombia	2.49	88,029
ta Rica	0.24	8,485
a	1.82	64,343
minican Republic	0.31	10,959
ador	0.24	8,485
Salvador	0.37	13,081
atemala	0.43	15,202
iti	0.24	8,485
nduras	0.24	8,485
xico	4.86	171,816
aragua	0.24	8,485
nama	0.31	10,959
aguay	0.24	8,485
u	1.09	38,535
ited States	66.00	2,333,311
guay	1.09	38,535
ezuela	2.24	79,191
Totals	100.00	$3,535,320

[1] Rounded to even dollars.

2. That the expenditures for the fiscal year end- June 30, 1956, be met as follows:

a) Contributions of the member states	$3,535,320
b) From miscellaneous income	30,000
Total	$3,565,320

III

The Council of the Organization of American tes

SOLVES:

To assign to the Finance Committee the study a plan in which consideration is given to the ious possibilities of changing or eliminating the sent system of reimbursement of national ome taxes.

port of the Committee on the Rowe Fund or the Fiscal Year 1953–1954

In accordance with Article 6 of the Sta- es of the Leo S. Rowe Pan American nd, the Committee in charge of super- ing the Fund, submitted to the Council of the Organization of American States at the meeting of March 16, 1955, a report[3] on the activities of the Committee and the operations of the Fund during the year beginning July 1, 1953, and ending June 30, 1954.

Recognition of the Services of Two Pan American Union Officials

The year 1954 saw the retirement from the Pan American Union of two able officials, Mr. George F. Hirschman and Mr. Harry C. Snodgrass, who had served on its staff more than forty years. Mr. Hirschman was Chief of the Duplicating Division, and Mr. Snodgrass, Chief of the Printing Division.

In recognition of their long period of outstanding services, the Council of the Organization of American States passed the following resolution at its meeting of January 5, 1955:

WHEREAS:

George F. Hirschman and Harry C. Snodgrass have retired from the Pan American Union after having rendered 45 and 44 years, respectively, of honorable and efficient service; and

Mr. Hirschman and Mr. Snodgrass were responsible, in their respective positions, for the printing of many of the publications of the Pan American Union and, by their high sense of discretion, loyalty, and efficiency, made it possible for that organization to contribute documents to various Inter-American Conferences, Meetings of Consultation, meetings of the Council and its organs, and meetings of Specialized Organizations,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the valuable services rendered by Mr. Hirschman and Mr. Snodgrass and to extend a vote of appreciation to them.

2. To empower the Secretary General to issue a diploma, signed by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary General, recognizing the services rendered by Mr. Hirschman and Mr. Snodgrass.

3. To authorize the Secretary of the Council to send a duly authenticated copy of this resolution to Mr. Hirschman and to Mr. Snodgrass.

[3] Document C-i-272-E (Rev.), Pan American Union, March 16, 1955.

Inter-American Specialized Conferences

Tenth Pan American Child Congress

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress met in Panama City from February 6 to February 12, 1955. All the governments of the American republics, with the exception of Bolivia and Mexico, were represented by official delegations. Also attending as official members of the Congress were the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood and the Organization of American States. Special guests of the Congress were the representatives of France, the Holy See, Italy, Panama, and Spain and of the following organizations: Catholic International Union for Social Service, Economic Commission for Latin America, Inter American Statistical Institute, International Conference of Social Work, Latin American Fundamental Education Center, Pan American Sanitary Organization, United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations International Children's Fund, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, and World Women's Party. Numerous national organizations interested in child welfare were also present at the Congress.

His Excellency Professor Catalino Arrocha Graell, Minister of Labor, Social Welfare, and Public Health of Panama, was President of the Congress; Dr. Mário Olinto de Oliveira, of Brazil, was First Vice President; and Miss Elisabeth Shirley Enochs, of the United States, Second Vice President.

FINAL ACT OF THE CONGRESS

Report of the Committee on Resolutions and Votes[1]

In accordance with the provisions of Article 30 of the Regulations, the members of the Committee on Resolutions and Votes were appoint by the President of the Congress, His Excelle Professor Catalino Arrocha Graell, who chose this purpose the chairmen of the five techn work committees: Dr. Víctor Escardó y Ana Delegate of Uruguay and representative of American International Institute for the Pro tion of Childhood, Chairman of Committe on Health; Professor Luis Felipe González Flo Delegate of Costa Rica, Chairman of Commi II, on Education; Mrs. Elisabeth Shirley Eno Delegate of the United States, Chairman Committee III, on Social Service; Mrs. C González de Behringer, Delegate of Pana Chairman of Committee IV, on Sociology Legislation; and Dr. Rafael Salas Viloria, D gate of Venezuela, Chairman of Committee on Inter-American Cooperation.

The Committee on Resolutions and Votes un imously selected as its Chairman Dr. Víctor cardó y Anaya, Chairman of Committee I. Th working sessions were held, on February 8, 9, 10 respectively, beginning at 8:30 a.m. of the f day. The final session ended at 9 a.m. on Feb ary 10.

Article 33 of the Regulations of the Tenth I American Child Congress provides that the port of this committee shall be read at the Clos Session and that, having been approved, it s constitute the Final Act of the Congress.

In compliance with that provision of the Re lations, the aforesaid committee submits to Congress the present report, which contains recommendations, declarations, resolutions, votes already approved by the Congress at plenary session held on February 11, 1955.

I

VITAL STATISTICS ON CHILDREN

In view of:

The replies obtained through the survey vital statistics on children that was entrus to the American International Institute for Protection of Childhood,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress Declares:

1. That the said problem calls for serious c sideration in the vast majority of American co tries, inasmuch as the defective nature of th vital statistics prevents realization of the t magnitude of child problems and thus results

[1] Submitted to the Congress on February 12, 1955.

of a basic guide for the formulation of the
ns and programs to be followed.
. That the present known deficiencies in the
l statistics of certain American countries are
largely to unsatisfactory systems for the com-
tion of data.
. That training of personnel, adequate or-
ization and administrative structures, and
elopment of a full awareness of the impor-
e attaching to the problem, are the most suit-
means for attaining the desired ends; and
OMMENDS:
. That all of the American states utilize the
cational facilities available at inter-American
ers for the training of statistical personnel.
. That the said states adopt the definitions,
hods, and procedures recommended by the
ld Health Organization and the United Na-
s Commission on Statistics, with a view to
ring uniformity and comparability.
. That they support the decisions regarding
l statistics contained in the Final Act of the
rteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference.
. That the American International Institute
the Protection of Childhood continue its pre-
nary work, for which purpose it is advisable
the Institute engage in consultation on the
ect with the Inter-American Biostatistical
ter functioning in Chile under the auspices of
United Nations; and that the said Institute
in mind, also, the decisions taken at the
rteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

II

PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE CRIPPLED CHILD

EREAS:
t is necessary to rehabilitate crippled children
mpletely as possible and by means of the most
o-date techniques that can be employed,
he Tenth Pan American Child Congress
OMMENDS:
. That the same human rights be conceded
rippled children as to others, inasmuch as the
sical condition of the former renders them
e susceptible than normal children to the
at of psychological and emotional disturb-
s.
. That crippled children lead independent
s, as nearly normal as possible, within the
itutional régime of each country.
. That the training of specialists in the treat-
t of crippled children be intensified; and that
cooperation of the appropriate international
nizations be requested for this purpose,
never necessary.

4. That the family and the community be given special education in the treatment and understanding of physically handicapped children.

III

CHILD FEEDING AND NUTRITION

CONSIDERING:

The statements presented on the problem of malnutrition among American children,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

DECLARES:

1. That there is an urgent need to intensify study and experimentation regarding the nutrition of mothers and children in the American countries.

2. That, in order to raise the levels of nutrition, it is necessary (according to the recommendations of various international congresses) that the American governments make an effort to increase food production, to utilize fully the food thus produced, and to facilitate the acquisition of food supplies, giving special attention to those that are of basic importance for mother and child nutrition.

3. That large sections of our population are markedly ignorant on the subject of nutrition, a circumstance that aggravates the problems in question; and

RECOMMENDS:

1. That research be intensified in regard to nutritional conditions among mothers and children, especially in so far as the preschool period is concerned; and that this research include in its scope the biostatistical, clinical, dietetic, anthropological, economic, and social aspects of the subject.

2. That, on the basis of these studies, standards for nutritional programs be developed in collaboration with all the government and private agencies closely concerned with the various problems of nutrition, such as those in the fields of economics, public health, education, agriculture, and similar matters.

3. That educational and welfare centers increase the distribution of public information regarding all matters related to the adequate nutrition of the population.

4. That groups lacking adequate economic resources be given access to more satisfactory means of nutrition, and especially to milk products for children as well as to fortified foods and vegetable mixtures that can be substituted for milk in areas where the production of the latter is inadequate.

5. That, as a temporary solution for the problems caused by malnutrition, supplementary-

feeding programs and family-allowance programs be expanded, under socio-medical supervision.

6. That campaigns be undertaken against all habits, such as alcoholism and gambling, that are detrimental to the best utilization of family resources in the field of nutrition.

IV

INTENSIFICATION OF RESEARCH REGARDING ENDEMIC GOITER

CONSIDERING:

The prevalence of endemic goiter in the American nations, and the disturbances it causes in the growth and development of children,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That the competent authorities in the American states, acting in collaboration with international organizations, undertake an intensified study of endemic goiter, its causes and effects, and provide prophylactic treatment through the means recommended by the Third Conference on Nutrition Problems in Latin America, held at Caracas in 1953.

V

STANDARDS TO BE APPLIED IN A CHILD-HEALTH PROGRAM

CONSIDERING:

The thesis presented in the paper on standards to be applied in a child-health program,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

DECLARES:

1. That the child is from birth a member of the community, and all actions affecting the community will have an effect upon him.

2. That, in planning programs of social significance to the community, the effect of such programs on children should be borne in mind.

3. That, in the execution of these programs, complete knowledge of the situation in each community is a requisite, and a proper evaluation of community resources should be made; and

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the decisions of the Ninth Pan American Child Congress, recognizing the need for integration of child-welfare services, be carried out.

2. That there be established in every country regulatory bureaus to study child problems and indicate ways of solving them.

3. That health services given directly to children be integrated within the general public-health programs.

VI

DAY NURSERIES AND DAY-CARE CENTERS

WHEREAS:

Large numbers of women have joined t ranks of industry;

Their children are abandoned or poorly ca for while these mothers are working; and

Infants and children of preschool age are t ones principally affected by this lack of care a abandonment,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

1. The increase of day-nursery services for t infants of every working mother.

2. The creation of day-care centers where ch dren of preschool age can remain during the d and where they can receive medical, dental, a nutritional attention, social-welfare services, a preschool education.

VII

INFANT MORTALITY

WHEREAS:

Infant mortality in the majority of Americ countries is still a serious public-health probl that affects the life potential of our peoples to appalling extent,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the practice of premarital health amination be developed throughout Ameri in accordance with the varying circumstances the different countries.

2. That improvements in prenatal and po natal care be encouraged; and that childbi care by trained personnel, with preferential e phasis upon hospital care, be increased at the sa time.

3. That in high schools and universities grea importance be given to the study of health, w stress upon the health of mothers and children

4. That emphasis be placed upon prevent measures directed toward protection of the ch against communicable diseases and those of epidemiological nature.

VIII

STRENGTHENING FAMILY LIFE THROUGH EDUCATION

WHEREAS:

The family is strengthened when its memb achieve higher standards of conduct in th mutual relations regarding beliefs, ideals, a attitudes;

The school strengthens family life through the around development (physical, intellectual, otional, and moral) of human personality; and The community strengthens the family when it vides proper conditions for the integration and port of the latter,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress COMMENDS:

That educational activities be carried on in the owing manner:

a) By providing optimum conditions for integrating and supporting the family as the basic nucleus of the social structure;

b) By orienting the philosophic bases of education in such a way as to contribute to the strengthening of the family, and by evaluating objectively the results obtained, with a view to the fullest possible realization of the educational purposes in view;

c) By utilizing democratic propaganda and example for the development of healthy attitudes and desirable standards of conduct; and

d) By encouraging the psychological, pedagogical, and sociological study of all students in order to guide and assist them in the selection of careers, according to their aptitudes.

IX

GROUP UNDERTAKINGS IN SCHOOL

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress COMMENDS:

1. That programs of education, for urban as l as rural areas, include social work by school ups, since it is believed that the group method, n applied to school work, contributes greatly the development of the student's personality a relatively natural atmosphere.

2. That the technique of work groups be lized in teaching at the normal-school level.

3. That recognition be given to the necessity l vital importance of appointing, as assistants the schools, social workers with a technical owledge of cases, groups, and community or- nization.

4. That recognition be given to the importance cooperation, on the part of both volunteer and ular leaders, for attaining the objectives of up social work.

5. That seminars be held for the evaluation l improvement of group work in the schools, h mixed teams of teachers and social workers.

X

REGULATION OF FILMS AND OTHER FORMS OF RECREATION FOR MINORS

WHEREAS:

Motion pictures, television, and other dramatic presentations are undoubtedly effective instruments of education; and

When misused, they are agents for the promotion of vice, and may be converted into antisocial instruments,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress RECOMMENDS:

1. That censorship systems be established for films and theatrical productions in general, in the form of technical agencies directed by persons having the necessary moral qualifications for determining the types of entertainment suitable for minors.

2. That children under five years of age be excluded from motion-picture theaters.

3. That night attendance at plays be prohibited for children under 12 years of age.

4. That penalties be fixed for companies that violate the provisions regarding censorship and the admission of minors into motion-picture theaters.

5. That movies, radio, television, and children's plays be used in schools as valuable aids in the education of children as well as in the general dissemination of science and culture.

6. That the production and international exchange of educational films for children be encouraged.

7. That prior approval by censorship agencies be required for all advertising material used by motion-picture and general theatrical companies, when such material is to be exhibited to minors.

8. To promote, through the appropriate international organizations, the production of film and television programs beneficial to the moral growth and mental health of minors; and to arrange for the suppression of programs detrimental to minors from either point of view.

9. That arrangements be made for all radio broadcasts to be automatically recorded by special government agencies, with a view to controlling any threat against good moral conduct and imposing responsibility upon the authors of such broadcasts.

10. That television broadcasts be checked upon, for the same purpose.

11. That steps be taken to ensure that programs intended for adults only will be presented to the public at suitable hours of the night, after

previous public notification by the broadcasting station.

XI

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES FOR CHILDREN

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress RECOMMENDS:

1. That, in each country, the organizations, libraries, educators, authors, and editors concerned with child welfare give attention to furnishing, at a cost within the reach of interested families, well-written and well-illustrated books and magazines that are adapted to the understanding and interests of the different age groups.

2. That exchange of books and magazines among the American republics be developed, so that children and young people may learn about the life and customs, as well as the languages, of other countries; and that the celebration of a Pan American Book Week form a part of this exchange program.

3. That each country create, or strengthen, a committee or similar group responsible for analyzing, and finding the way to improve, current conditions relating to publications that are harmful for children and young people; and that the cooperation of editors and booksellers be obtained for setting the corresponding standards and criteria.

4. That efforts be continued to establish improved library services for children and young people, in both public and school libraries; and that special attention be given to the selection of good books and magazines.

5. That inter-American library cooperation be strengthened, through the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the Pan American Union, and other international agencies.

XII

RURAL EDUCATION

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments of the American states, acting through their Ministries of Education, devote themselves, with a deep sense of social justice and a clear understanding of the worth and significance of rural children, to the urgent task of formulating, for the effective education of such children, global and long-range plans and programs that have been scientifically drawn up and arranged for execution in progressive stages, as the resources necessary for carrying out each step are allotted.

2. That such plans be evolved and put practice with a view to the following purposes:

a) To provide the entire rural-school pop tion with acceptable educational fa ties in the greatest measure consis with a fair distribution of the nati wealth;

b) To ensure regular and punctual schoo tendance on the part of rural chil during a period of time that will pe of an education providing for the prenticeships and permanent change behavior patterns designed to facili their integration with the social natural environments in which they to live;

c) To draw up educational plans and grams whose purposes and content be in harmony with the condition which the pupils live, with the va aspirations, and beliefs appropriat their culture and vocational aptitu and with the principles governing matters as the child's growth, forma primary training, and apprenticeshi

d) To train and perfect rural teachers, for directing the training of rural dren, while conforming to the partic program involved, with an underst ing of the feelings and reactions of children and the factors and condit that determine the entire formative p ess, and secondly, for obtaining participation of the family and the munity in the processes of social ac that tend to create conditions favor for the education of the child and fo integration with both groups—the fa and the community; and

e) To provide materials that will facil the work of teaching and social ac entrusted to rural teachers.

3. That, in order to obtain as speedily as sible the most beneficial results in the dra and initiation of the aforesaid plans and progr the national governments aid one another thr an exchange of ideas and of information on t undertakings and achievements, calling upon appropriate international organizations for t nical collaboration.

4. That, in order to facilitate execution of foregoing recommendations on moral educa the schools be provided with the minimum re sites for a sanitary environment that are neces to ensure the health of pupils and teachers.

XIII

SOCIAL SERVICE

—1—

HEREAS:

The profession of social worker, or social as-tant, although relatively new, has found ac-otance in the different American states,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

COMMENDS:

That the profession of social worker, or social sistant, be regulated in accordance with the lities and conditions of each country; and that e accorded a legal status;

—2—

HEREAS:

There is a lack of, and a constantly increasing nand for, professionally trained social workers l assistants, and such professional workers can-be quickly trained,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

COMMENDS:

That courses be organized, under the auspices schools of social service, for the training of ial service aides who will work under the super-ion of professional social workers or assistants;

—3—

HEREAS:

In the majority of the American countries, the al population is greater than the urban, and schools of social service are placing chief phasis at the present time upon the training of ial workers or assistants for the urban areas,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

COMMENDS:

That, in accordance with the special charac-istics and conditions of the different countries, re be established schools, or courses, of social vice for the training of social workers, social istants, and social aides who have specialized ural social service and are therefore competent attend to the needs of rural areas;

—4—

EREAS:

There is a recognized basic educational pro-ure for training professional social-service rkers, although the various school programs tain special features resulting from local pe-iarities in the different countries,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

COMMENDS:

That the International Committee of Schools of Social Work be consulted as to the possibility of creating a Pan American Federation of Social-Service Schools charged primarily with studying ways to facilitate increased exchange of social-service students and professional workers among the schools of the American states, as well as with promoting an exchange of literature on social service among the different American countries and of information on the experiences which those countries have had in training social workers or assistants; and

—5—

WHEREAS:

The profession of social worker or assistant is relatively new, and consequently it is necessary to educate people as to the need for that profession and the benefits to be derived from it;

Those who practice the profession cannot work apart from the community that they seek to serve;

Social-welfare programs can be carried into effect only when the community takes part in them; and

It is the community which in the end finances social-welfare services,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the schools of social service and the social agencies conduct a permanent campaign to publicize their work programs and the services that they render to the community.

2. That the schools of social service, in their courses on community organization, place special emphasis upon the teaching of techniques for interpreting social service to the community.

XIV

PROBLEMS OF THE RURAL FAMILY

—1—

WHEREAS:

The Inter-American Indian Institute is fully qualified to study Indian problems,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood maintain contact with the Inter-American Indian Institute in order to receive from the latter information relating to the manner in which Indian problems are being solved;

—2—

WHEREAS:

The United Nations General Assembly approved, in 1950, a resolution recommending that

measures be taken immediately for studying the degree to which existing agrarian conditions were working counter to the development of underdeveloped countries;

The Tenth Inter-American Conference, in examining the resolutions of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, approved recommendations tending toward the same end; and

The General Conference of UNESCO, at its Eighth Meeting, held in Montevideo, authorized its Director-General, in cooperation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies thereof, to continue lending advice and assistance to member states and to international organizations, while utilizing the resources of the social sciences as contributions toward a solution of the problems caused by technological changes and industrialization, as well as toward agrarian reform, community development, and the growth of good local government,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That a study be made of land distribution through rural cooperatives in order to determine the efficacy of this practice as a means of improving the conditions of rural life;

—3—

WHEREAS:

It is necessary to protect the heirs of landholders from any negligence in, or obstacle to, the payment of debts resulting from the purchase of land,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That long-term credit be provided through governmental institutions, but always on the basis of life insurance that will automatically guarantee repayment;

—4—

WHEREAS:

In many countries, the laws protecting rural families are antiquated or inoperative,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That such laws be amended, when this is feasible, with a view to finding a practical method of enforcement by adaptation of the laws to the circumstances existing in the respective countries;

—5—

WHEREAS:

It is necessary to provide rural communities with instruction that will enable them to improve living conditions by means of their available resources, and such a measure should also be of assistance in checking the exodus of rural popu tions to the cities,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the American states study the fea bility of organizing courses for the clergy, teachers, and for other persons interested public health, rural problems, social securi agriculture, household economy, or similar m ters.

2. That clubs for children and adults be c ated, and cultural activities and health servi developed, in order to establish an agreeable mc of living that will keep the farmers interested the rural life.

3. That the Pan American Union organize cial seminars on rural life.

4. That international organizations not on include in their programs the subject of rural l but also seek to establish more effective coope tion with one another;

—6—

WHEREAS:

The Pan American Union is conducting inquiry to determine the causes for the exodus rural populations to the cities,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

1. That all of the American states collabor as fully as possible in that investigation.

2. That the ministries and other appropria agencies, such as the schools of social servi sponsor national competitions and conduct studi in an effort to determine the causes of this prc lem; and

—7—

WHEREAS:

The failure of immigrants to adapt themselv to their new surroundings creates serious diffic ties,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That the immigrants who come to live in ru areas be carefully selected, and that services organized to promote harmonious relations b tween these immigrants and the native farmers

XV

THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

WHEREAS:

The family itself is the social institution th provides the most effective means for the prop development of the child's personality,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

COMMENDS:

1. That the State shall not take the place of family, but shall rather orient its action ward the maintenance and reconstruction of the ily unit, replacing this unit only in cases where continued residence of the child with his family uld be harmful for him or for the community;

l that it shall consider this purpose to have n achieved when public institutions for the using of children are reduced to an indispensable imum and are used only to serve the needs of se minors who require this type of care.

2. That laws for the protection of children be sed in the countries where such laws do not yet st.

3. That, with due regard for varying national ditions and characteristics, there be estabed in the countries where such action has not eady been taken, systems of financial protecn for the family—possibly systems providing family allowances (social allowances for manity, for child care, and for training expenses), any other social-aid plan that has proved ef tive—to the end that protection for children y be ensured on a universal scale and the nor l development of the child may be facilitated m the prenatal period to the time when maity and the training acquired will enable him be self-supporting.

4. That, subject to the special conditions and racteristics of each country, and in compliance h the recommendations of earlier Congresses, istent demands be made for the creation of tral child-welfare agencies, in the countries yet possessing such agencies, charged with rdinating the programs and efforts of public l private institutions, with facilitating applicaı of the laws, rules, or systems established to tect the family, with studying and solving by oordinated approach the over-all problem of ld welfare, and with endeavoring, first and most, to coordinate the diverse factors that uence at different stages the child's develop nt within the family circle.

XVI

PARTMENTS OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN JUVENILE COURTS

EREAS:

Juvenile delinquency is a social problem that uld be considered not only by juridical and lical specialists, but also by social workers or istants operating in collaboration with such cialists,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

COMMENDS:

The creation of Departments of Social Service, as units within the Juvenile Courts, which will collaborate closely with family-welfare and child-welfare agencies.

XVII

JURIDICAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN

WHEREAS:

In the most recent technical studies on the etiology of juvenile delinquency, stress is laid upon the broken home as the main factor responsible for this phenomenon, since such a home constitutes both a biological agent, and a psychological and social environment, whereby the personality of the child is moulded under socially dangerous conditions;

The problem of the broken home—characterized by unsatisfactory personal relationships and conditions of tension and conflict arising from economic, social, moral, and cultural causes—is one that today confronts all the nations of this hemisphere, in greater or lesser degree; and

It is the clear duty of the American democratic states to watch over the moral health of the younger generations and to facilitate their adjustment to the American way of life,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

1. That wage boards be set up to regulate such matters as minimum wages and salaries for workers and other employees, and supplementary family allowances based upon the number of minors in each worker's family; and that services be established to aid families involved in economic difficulties because of the death or sickness of parents.

2. That laws be passed protecting family inheritances in both rural and urban areas.

3. That each of the American states enact a new body of laws on minors, social in character, protective rather than punitive, whose precepts will be incorporated in a single legal document known as the "Code", or "Statute" of "the Child", "the Minor", or "the Family".

4. That these Codes regulate every question pertaining to the over-all protection of minors from the time of conception to the time when they attain their majority, including moral, hygienic, social, educational, occupational, and legal questions.

5. That court judgments calling for payment of support for minors be given extraterritorial application by as simple and speedy a process as possible, so that they may become effective under the laws governing this matter in the country of application.

6. That the crime of abandonment of families be included as such in the penal texts of the entire hemisphere.

7. That the laws of every American country provide for adoption as a factor contributing to the protection of abandoned or orphaned children.

XVIII

SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR THE CHILD

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress Recommends:

1. That orientation institutes for children and families be established where such institutes do not already exist; and that a psychosomatic study be made of all pupils.

2. That the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood be entrusted with the study and unification, in principle and practice, of the multiple aspects of family law (filiation, *patria potestas*, aliments, care of minors, adoption, and so on), taking as guides for this purpose the tenets most recently adopted by sociology and allied sciences in regard to family needs in modern society.

3. That all of the services concerned with the protection of the child and the family be adequately financed by the governments, so that it may be possible to conduct a complete social-welfare program in this field.

4. That well-organized systems of foster homes be established for children who do not have homes of their own.

5. That, in all city districts, clubs for minors be organized, staffed with technical personnel, and financed jointly by the State and by private contributions.

6. That the curricula of public high schools and officially sponsored universities (and also, it is suggested, those of private schools) include courses on family organization (to be studied both from the historical and from the contemporary standpoints), on relations between individuals in the home, and on marital problems, so that the fathers and mothers of the future may be scientifically trained for the social functions they will be called upon to fulfill.

7. That official agencies be created to control and protect rural children who have moved to the cities.

8. That the member countries of the Organization of American States pass special laws to regulate fully the work of minors, in accordance with the international standards already established.

9. That the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood be asked to study, in collaboration with the technical authorities the American countries, the areas where there the heaviest concentration of juvenile del quency; and that, in such areas, a program social action be carried out in an effort to corr the situation.

10. That special training courses be organi for persons intending to work with minors w are in trouble.

11. That encouragement and assistance given to families of all social classes for the quisition of their own homes.

12. That the governments of the countries r resented at the present Congress be urged to t legal steps, and to impose penalties, tending prevent owners of houses offered for rent from fusing to accept families with children as tenan and also that consideration be requested, in construction of such houses, for the needs of c dren in regard to both comfort and safety.

XIX

TRIBUNALS FOR MINORS

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress Recommends:

1. That agencies of justice for minors be cc posed of one person only for passing judgment the first instance, and of more than one person appeals; and that, in both cases, such persons ha at their disposal technical auxiliary bodies (l havior clinics, observation centers, social-serv agencies, and similar institutions), suitably ganized and directed by specialists.

2. That judicial protection for minors incl panels of defense attorneys skilled in this field justice, from which counsel will be provided represent minors and defend their interests—bo as to their persons and as to their property—bef special or ordinary tribunals, in cases where su services are needed.

3. That agencies of justice for minors emp informal methods of procedure, in hearing a deciding cases; and that all acts and processes volved in the conduct of these cases be absolut secret, any publicity being strictly prohibited.

4. That, for this phase of judicial activity, su able terminology be adopted, preventive detenti and forcibly repressive measures be eliminat and only re-educational methods be employed.

5. That the American states organize spec training courses for persons charged with t delicate functions of judges on tribunals minors.

6. That the Organization of American Sta promote and organize, through the Americ

rnational Institute for the Protection of dhood, international meetings of judges and ers attached to American juvenile courts and unals for minors, so that the participants in e meetings may discuss and decide upon the ous questions relating to judicial protection minors.

. That an adequate number of juvenile courts family courts be created in every American ıtry where this has not already been done, to- er with the auxiliary agencies necessary for r efficient functioning.

. That judicial systems for the protection of ors be established in all American countries; that the American International Institute for Protection of Childhood formulate directions he efficient operation of such systems.

. That steps be taken to obtain the coopera- of competent and benevolent persons who act, under the direction of a minors' tribunal ome other social-service agency, as volunteer ectors of minors who are in trouble.

XX

NGTHENING AND EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN TERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

REAS:

he American states are interested in every- g connected with the improvement of child- are services and programs;

he American International Institute for the ection of Childhood has demonstrated its ty to render important services in this field, ough its program has been restricted in conse- ce of insufficient financial resources;

espite the provisions of Resolution XXV of Ninth Pan American Child Congress, held in , which calls upon the governments to give adequate support to the Institute, thus ling it to render more effective service for health, social welfare, and education of chil- and adolescents, the requested additional ort has not been received; and

he Tenth Inter-American Conference specifi- y recommended that the Institute study the l-welfare programs tending to strengthen ly life, and furthermore listed various prob- affecting the lives of children, in order that e problems might be studied both by the tute and by the present Congress,

he Tenth Pan American Child Congress

MMENDS:

That the speediest possible expansion of the ities and services undertaken by the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood be regarded as absolutely essential.

2. That the Directing Council of the Institute, or its Director General, prepare, after consultation with the several countries, a draft budget setting forth in detail the scope of the Institute's activities; and that it refer this document to the different governments, in order that the draft may be considered and approved by the said Council at its next annual meeting.

3. That the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood exhaust every available means to ensure that the next meeting of the Directing Council be composed of technical delegates, with due official credentials.

4. That, in developing this program of work, the Institute consult with the national, inter-American, and world organizations that render service to children and adolescents, with a view to increasing the efficiency of each of these organizations and avoiding any duplication of effort.

XXI

INCLUSION OF THE TOPIC "VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO CHILDREN" IN THE AGENDA OF THE THIRD INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL CONFERENCE

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That the Inter American Statistical Institute include the problem of vital statistics relating to children, as a special topic, in the agenda of the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.

XXII

REGULATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESSES

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood seek the assistance of the Pan American Union in drafting the Regulations for future Pan American Child Congresses.

XXIII

STUDIES ON CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

WHEREAS:

The Pan American Child Congresses have as their objective the advancement of child welfare in every conceivable sense of the term,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

That future Pan American Child Congresses place increasing emphasis upon the study of child

psychology and adolescent psychology in relation to the social and educational problems of children.

XXIV

VOTE OF CONDOLENCE

WHEREAS:

The illustrious former President of the Republic of Panama, His Excellency Colonel José Remón Cantera, favored and enthusiastically promoted the organization of the present Congress, thus furnishing renewed evidence of his interest in the economic and social progress of Panama;

In the practical execution of his program for advancing the welfare of the people of Panama, his inseparable and indefatigable companion was his distinguished wife, doña Cecilia Pinel de Remón; and

Justice demands honor for the memory of the noble sponsors and agents of social service in America, as well as recognition and encouragement for their achievements,

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RESOLVES:

To reiterate that it shares in the mourning of the Republic of Panama, and to urge Her Excellency doña Cecilia Pinel, widow of President Remón, that she continue her work in behalf of the families and children of Panama.

XXV

VOTES OF THANKS

The Tenth Pan American Child Congress

RESOLVES:

1. To repeat its expressions of gratitude to His Excellency Ricardo M. Arias Espinosa, President of the Republic of Panama, for his devotion to the ideals of this Congress, and for the outstanding contribution made by him, both as Chief Magistrate of Panama and as Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Congress, to the preparatory work and successful conduct of this meeting.

2. To express appreciation to the officials of the host government for the innumerable favors and courtesies extended by them, in this exceedingly hospitable land, to all of the participants in the Congress.

3. To extend to the noble people of Panama, on behalf of the sister nations represented at the Congress, assurances of deep and fraternal affection.

4. To offer a vote of thanks to the press and radio agencies of Panama, and to the international communications services, for the interest and understanding shown by them in the performanc their task of distributing ample and accurate formation on the activities of the Congress.

5. To extend a vote of applause and appre tion to Miss Elsa Griselda Valdés, vital guic spirit of the Congress, for her brilliant work as Secretary General, and also to the member the Secretariat who functioned under her di tion.

Third Inter-American Statistical Conf ence

APPROVAL OF THE REGULATIONS A AGENDA.—Pursuant to its resolution November 4, 1954, the Inter-Ameri Economic and Social Council transmit to the governments of the American st for their consideration the draft regulati and draft agenda of the Third Inter-Am ican Statistical Conference, and set Dec ber 16, 1954, as the date for taking a f decision on the said documents.[2] The C ference will meet in Petrópolis, Bra from June 9 to June 22, 1955.

No observations were received from governments with regard to these dc ments. On January 11, 1955, they were proved by the Council by means of the lowing resolutions:

3/55

The Inter-American Economic and So Council

RESOLVES:

1. To approve and transmit to the gov ments of the American states, through their Re sentatives on the Council, the Regulations of Third Inter-American Statistical Confere which will take place at Quitandinha, Petróp Brazil, beginning on June 9, 1955.

2. To authorize the Chairman of the Cou to transmit these Regulations to the Counci the Organization of American States, for its in mation.

3. To authorize the Chairman of the Cou to transmit the aforesaid Regulations to the C eral Secretariat of the Conference, through Government of Brazil.

[2] Annals, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 329.

4/55

The Inter-American Economic and Social ncil

OLVES:

. To approve the Agenda of the Third Inter- erican Statistical Conference, which will be l at Quitandinha, Petrópolis, Brazil, begin- g on June 9, 1955.

. To authorize the Chairman of the Council ransmit the Agenda to the Council of the anization of American States, for its informa- .

. To authorize the Chairman of the Council ransmit the said Agenda to the General Secre- at of the Conference, through the Government Brazil.

The Agenda of the Third Inter-American tistical Conference is reproduced below.

I. Economic and Financial Statistics
1. Current agricultural statistics
   a. Summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries
   b. Prices of agricultural products and their price index numbers
2. International trade and balance of payments statistics
   a. International trade statistics: summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries
   b. Balance of payments statistics: summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries
3. Current industrial statistics: summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries
4. Public finance statistics: objectives, scope, sources and minimum program
5. Contribution made by national income data and other statistics to economic development

II. Social and Labor Statistics
1. Current housing statistics: objectives, scope, sources and minimum program
2. Cost-of-living statistics: summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries
3. Labor statistics: objectives, scope, sources and minimum program
4. Social welfare statistics
   a. Social security statistics: objectives, scope, sources and minimum program
   b. Statistics relating to infancy: objectives, scope, sources and minimum program
5. Education statistics: summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries

III. Statistical Organization and Administration
1. Organization and administration of national statistical systems
   a. Measures and instruments for solving the most urgent current problems
   b. Statistical development programs
2. Aspects of international statistical activities
   a. An inter-American statistical system
   b. World-wide statistical activities and their relationship to inter-American statistical activities
   c. Statistical integration of groups of countries
   d. Technical assistance programs in statistics
   e. Plans for the program of the decennial census of America

IV. Statistical Education and Science
1. Statistical education in the Western Hemisphere: summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries
2. Statistical sampling: summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries

V. Demographic and Health Statistics
1. Vital statistics
   a. Summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries
   b. Utilization of the "Civil Register" as a basic source of vital statistics
2. Health statistics: summary of international recommendations, their develop-

ment and illustrations of their application in the countries

3. Migration statistics: summary of international recommendations, their development and illustrations of their application in the countries

Sixth General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Opening Date.—In accordance with a proposal of the Government of Mexico, approved by the Council of the Organization of American States on January 19, 19 the Sixth General Assembly of the P American Institute of Geography and H tory will open in Mexico City, on July 1955. The following meetings, also sp sored by the Institute, will be held c currently with the General Assemb Seventh Pan American Consultation Cartography, Fourth Pan American C sultation on Geography, and Third P American Consultation on History.

Costa Rica–Nicaragua Situation

nmunication from the Government of Costa Rica

On January 8, 1955, the Representative Costa Rica on the Council of the Or- nization of American States addressed following communication to the Chair- n of the Council:

Chairman:

The Government of Costa Rica is faced with a ous situation created by the Government of aragua, a situation that affects and endangers ta Rican territorial integrity, sovereignty, and itical independence.

Acting contrary to the principles of solidarity nonintervention, which are the fundamental is of our Regional System, the Government of aragua has in recent months undertaken a ematic campaign against that of Costa Rica, a paign that is general public knowledge. Not- hstanding the obligation assumed by the ublics of the Hemisphere not to have recourse hreats or to the use of force in any form in- patible with the Charter of the Organization American States and with the Inter-American aty of Reciprocal Assistance, the measures d by the Government of Nicaragua in its rela- s with the Government of Costa Rica are rly violations of that obligation.

In an effort to adjust the controversy that had en between the two sister nations, Costa Rica ealed to the Council of the Organization of erican States in April 1954, for the purpose of ing appropriate steps taken to call immediately Commission of Investigation and Conciliation vided for in Chapter Three of the American aty on Pacific Settlement, the fact that it is was in force between Costa Rica and Nicara- being fully recognized by the Pact of Amity ed by the representatives of both countries formal meeting of the Council held on Febru- 21, 1949.

You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that Costa Rica, ough it had right on its side, agreed not to in- on its request that the Commission of In- igation and Conciliation be convoked, and curred with the Council that the efforts to le the conflict by means of direct negotiation uld be continued.

Regrettably, it is my duty to inform you, Mr. Chairman, that the months that have elapsed since April 1954, instead of bringing the controversy to an end —in spite of the repeated and continued efforts and concessions made by the Government of Costa Rica—have seen the situation become worse, to the point that the independence of the Costa Rican State is today seriously threatened.

It is evident that the tactics followed by the Government of Nicaragua in recent months, far from bringing about a solution of the controversy, seek to keep alive the conflict that had been created, and to overthrow the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Costa Rica.

To the conciliatory measures taken by my Government, the Government of Nicaragua has replied with various measures, all tending to maintain a state of uneasiness that not only affects Costa Rica but might affect all the neighboring region of Central America. The succession of acts that may be called aggressive include the closing of the San Juan River to navigation by Costa Rican merchant vessels; defamation campaigns by the press, circulation of news items, and tendentious official statements prophesying internal struggles in Costa Rica; military parades and manoeuvres in which high officials of the Government of Nicaragua call upon the National Guard of their country to defend national territory against a hypothetical Costa Rican aggression; concentration of motorized troops on the common boundary with Costa Rica; the recent acquisition of an armed air fleet, on an exaggerated and unusual scale for Central America; and, still more serious, the facilities that are being granted in Nicaragua to internal and external enemies of Costa Rica to organize military units and to plot against the stability of Costa Rican democratic institutions and the peace and security of the Nation.

In the last few hours, my Government has received trustworthy information that another American government has sent to Nicaragua a fleet of ten military transport planes, manned by a large number of airmen.

All these facts taken together lead the Government of Costa Rica to the full conviction that the time has come when the attack is to be launched, an attack that will be called "a local incident"

by those who are trying to intervene in the internal life of my country.

Acting upon instructions from my Government, I propose to the Council that a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be convoked, pursuant to Article 6 of the American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, to act as Organ of Consultation with the purpose of considering the present danger to the territorial integrity, the sovereignty, and the political independence of Costa Rica, and to agree upon the measures it is advisable to take to strengthen and defend continental peace and security.

In view of the imminence of the danger, I request that you call an extraordinary meeting of the Council as soon as possible.

Please accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*s*) Antonio A. Facio
Ambassador of Costa Rica

His Excellency Dr. José A. Mora
Chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States
Washington, D. C.

Statements of the Interested Parties

In view of the request made in the penultimate paragraph of the note, the Council held a special meeting on January 10 to take cognizance of the matter.

At the meeting, the Representative of Costa Rica enlarged upon the content of the note with the following statement:

Mr. Chairman:

America is on the alert! As long as the governments of the Hemisphere go to the defense of their free institutions and put into practice the sacred principles of our Organization—the exercise of representative democracy and nonintervention in the internal affairs of their neighbors—the system of peace and of spiritual and material progress of our peoples will endure.

A few months ago the Council of the Organization of American States, which is the spokesman for 21 governments and for more than 300 million human beings, confronted courageously and decisively a danger that was threatening the peace and affecting the sovereignty and the political independence of the American states. Taking prompt action, the Council applied the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance to convoke a Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which was to act as Organ of Consultation to consider the threat to the peace and the securit the Hemisphere.

Today we have met again within these his walls to take cognizance of the urgent request the Government of Costa Rica is making in face of a new threat to continental peace anc curity. The Government of Costa Rica decl that it is confronted by a serious situation cre by the Government of Nicaragua, one that fects and endangers the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the political independenc Costa Rica, and requests that, pursuant to A cle 6 of the Inter-American Treaty of Recipu Assistance, a Meeting of Consultation of Minis of Foreign Affairs be convoked to act as Orga Consultation to consider that situation and a upon the measures that should be taken to rem it.

The American republics, which love peace, I agreed that in their international relations will settle any difference that might arise am them by applying peaceful procedures. To the that threats and the use of force in the solutic our disputes might be done away with for from our Hemisphere, they signed the Rio Tr in September 1947.

When the Government of Costa Rica appe before this Council in April 1954 to request the Commission of Investigation and Conc tion provided for in Chapter Three of the Amer Treaty on Pacific Settlement be convoked to in the dispute that had regrettably arisen betw Costa Rica and Nicaragua, my Government so in fulfilment of the obligation that it had cepted with enthusiasm and without reserva when it signed the Pact of Amity with the Gov ment of Nicaragua on February 21, 1949.

With all good will and complete candor, Government of Costa Rica on that occasion cepted the sentiment of the Council, which sidered, as did Costa Rica, the most satisfac pacific procedure to be direct negotiation, w such negotiation has for its sole and sincere pose the settlement of a dispute.

My Government declares that the acts of Government of Nicaragua would seem to indi that its purpose was not—and is not—to se the dispute except insofar as it is endeavorin do so by means of subversion and aggression. "pacific means" employed by the Governmen Nicaragua are threats, conspiracy with enemi peace and tranquility, and, at present, a coup it is trying to make people believe is a local i dent, as it did in December 1948.

The danger is immediate. Only the solidary tion of America can head it off.

nly this Council has within its power the
ns of halting what otherwise would be loosed
nst Costa Rica and its peace-loving people.
recall, Mr. Chairman, the masterly statement
ne Ambassador of the United States only six
ths ago, when this Council was considering the
est presented by a group of countries because
ne intervention of international communism
ne of our sister republics. He said, very ac-
tely, that "this is not the time and place in
h to enter into a discussion of the substance
he problem which will be placed before the
n of Consultation when it meets." Today I
what was added then, namely, that the func-
of the Council morally is to consider the
lity of a request that the Organ of Consulta-
be convoked.

osta Rica, the smallest country of the Or-
zation and materially the least powerful, asks
it be heard and considered, just as the largest
any other has been heard and considered, and,
pport of the request that the Organ of Con-
tion be convoked, it briefly cites the follow-
weighty arguments.

irst, among the fundamental duties of the
rican states, the foremost is not to intervene
ne internal affairs of any state. Recognition of
basic duty has gained acceptance with time,
any occasion on which it fails to be observed
cause of concern to all. Beginning with the
tevideo Convention of 1933, in which it was
d that no state has the right to intervene in
internal or external affairs of another state,
an see how this principle has been strength-
at each inter-American gathering and how, at
Tenth Inter-American Conference held last
, the American nations adopted the Declara-
of Caracas, which once more recognizes the
enable right of each American state to choose
y its own institutions in the effective exercise
presentative democracy without intervention
ny state or group of states, directly or in-
tly, in its internal and external affairs, and,
articular, without the intrusion of any form
talitarianism.

ifficulties having their origin in Nicaragua
plagued Costa Rica for many years. As early
44 many regular members of the armed forces
icaragua began intervening in our internal
ical activities. At that time one of our most
nguished citizens, who later was Vice Presi-
of the Republic during the Ulate administra-
, was attacked in the streets of the city of
ago by members of the Nicaraguan National
rd. We believed that with the signing of the Pact of Amity of 1949, under the wise and timely auspices of the Organ of Consultation, we could rest assured that there would be no repetition of events of that kind. Nevertheless, the authorities of Nicaragua continue to give support to those who are trying to introduce once more such a state of affairs in Costa Rica.

There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that it is a declared policy of the American states that intervention in the internal affairs of one country by another country seriously affects the bases of our system and constitutes a grave danger not only to the country in whose affairs there is intervention, but also for one of the fundamental gains of our Organization.

Furthermore, we all recognize the obligation of the American states to settle their differences by peaceful means. There are innumerable conventions and declarations signed by our governments on the pacific settlement of conflicts.

Since April of last year, Costa Rica has endeavored with all good faith to settle the dispute that arose out of internal politics in the Republic of Nicaragua. Costa Rica investigated what the Government of Nicaragua requested be investigated; it took all the measures within its power to prevent its territory from being used by those who wished to disturb public order in Nicaragua. Today not a single Nicaraguan citizen whom his Government has accused of carrying on activities against it remains within our borders.

In our eagerness to live in peace with the government of a sister country beloved by Costa Ricans, we also accepted the offers of mediation on the part of friendly governments. But both direct negotiations and friendly mediation failed because of the intransigence of the other party.

Costa Rica is confronted with a situation in which the other party seems to have no interest in accepting means of pacific settlement. There exists a dispute with a government that apparently seeks only to disturb public order in Costa Rica and overthrow its Constitutional Government.

May I cite another fact. For several months there have been in various places in Nicaragua groups of adventurers recruited from all over, which are openly training for an invasion of our territory. We have called this to the attention of the Government of Nicaragua, and we have requested it to comply with the Convention on the Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife, but without result. These are the groups that are now being mobilized to strike the coup prepared against the government and the people of Costa Rica.

As was true of the last convocation of the Organ of Consultation, issued in June 1954, the present situation reported by Costa Rica should be a matter of serious concern to the Council and result in prompt action by this body, inasmuch as the situation contains the same elements of aggressive and subversive intent against an American republic. Against what country is the Government of Nicaragua arming? Why is the Government of Nicaragua forgetting Resolution XI of the Rio Conference of 1947? The text of that resolution should be quoted in its entirety:

> The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security
> DECLARES:
>
> That its primary purpose as well as that of the Treaty which it has concluded is to assure the peace and security of the Continent and, consequently, that no stipulation of the Treaty nor any of the obligations created under it should be interpreted as justifying excessive armaments or may be invoked as a reason for the creation or maintenance of armaments or armed forces beyond those required for common defense in the interest of peace and security.

We have here the same factor that gave concern to the American republics in May and June of last year. During a dispute with the Government of Costa Rica, the Government of Nicaragua imported from a non-American country what the Chief of the National Guard of Nicaragua himself stated was the largest shipment of arms that Nicaragua had ever imported and he admitted that his country did not need as large an air force as that which it will have.

Such an importation of arms clearly contravenes the spirit and the letter of the decisions of the Rio Conference of 1947, and also constitutes, as in the case of June 1954, a threat to the peace and security of the Hemisphere.

The people of Costa Rica wish, as they have always demonstrated, to live in peace, to settle their problems at home, and to maintain harmonious relations with other nations. Today they find their peace, their sovereignty, the inviolability of their territory, and their political independence affected by more powerful neighbors, which by their acts are also endangering the peace of the Hemisphere. Since we lack the implements of war, we have no other defense than that which international dignity and justice afford. Since we are small and peace-loving, we must seek the protection of Right. Like the other peoples of America, we are a member of this Organization of American States because we believe that Hemisphere can settle its problems in a civi way and according to law. The inter-Ame juridical system was created to guarantee p to enable the peoples of the Americas to live from fear and provide for themselves, wit alien interference, a reasonable governmen prevent culpable acts like those of which C Rica is the victim.

That is why I have come, in the name o Government, before the highest tribunal of A ica, and before the public opinion of the wor demand justice and understanding, with unsh ble faith in those supreme principles of i American harmonious relations, in the convi that the generations of great Americans forged those principles through the years dic conceive them in vain, and with the assurance this Council, always zealous for the right an justice, will find means to enable us all to li peace, with God's blessing.

At the same meeting of the Cou Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, the Re sentative of Nicaragua, replied in the lowing words:

In view of the sentiments expressed by Representative of Costa Rica at this morn meeting, I shall present here a few brief s ments on the matter at hand, but reservin right to enlarge upon them at the special me that will be held next Wednesday, when I set forth in detail the position of my governm and its defense, and in accordance with its ins tions I shall make concrete accusations agains Government of Costa Rica, whose denuncia I have rejected, I now reject, and I shall reje baseless, injurious, and slanderous.

The growing political opposition that is b expressed in Costa Rica against the admini tion headed by José Figueres is well known t public in the Americas. It is enough to look a newspapers published in San José, the capit that sister republic, to appreciate the fact outstanding leaders in Costa Rica are expre very vigorously the repudiation by the C Rican people of the constant misconduct—to the least strong word—of the Figueres Gov ment.

It is undeniable that in a democratic cou the existence of an opposition to any governm is customary, and such political opposition, f expressed, is eloquent testimony that the e cise of the public freedoms is permitted

caragua there has been and still is political opsition to the government that I represent here, t in Costa Rica the repudiation is general and, ntrary to what is true in Nicaragua—which is reasing notably its productive capacity, reach- in 1954 the highest economic level in its hisry—, the Costa Rican people, according to wspaper information, are living in what has come permanent turmoil, their government is ring to militarize them, in violation of their ditional civic spirit, and the prestige given them upright and able Costa Ricans who governed at admirable country with exemplary patriotism d with a high spirit of democracy and internanal respect is waning.

I have no doubt that my honorable colleagues o are listening to me, and even the Representaes of the Government of Costa Rica on this uncil, would give their concurrence, although y keep due silence, to the foregoing statements, t if there is any discussion about this, the Chairn of the Council will permit me to read from rious newspapers that contain statements by inent Costa Ricans in public life, and from er important and revealing documents, which uld prove that my words have the backing of stworthy facts. And naturally, President gueres could not be blamed, from the point of w of his personal ambition and ulterior plans, centering his activities as Chief Executive on nbating that sweeping popular current against present régime, and for fighting with all the ans at his command to keep himself in office. t that fact does not affect America or Nicaraa, whose normal and prosperous national deopment, sponsored so successfully by Presiat Somoza, is so little affected by the systematic cor with which President Figueres imbues his ations with our country.

But when his urge for political domination ds that Chief Executive to involve other ples and other governments of America in positious invasions or armed attacks by air, , and land, we who have gathered here are npelled by those manoeuvres of President gueres to give serious consideration to the blem presented, for the international agencies t compose the Inter-American System have as ir principal function the maintenance and the servation of peace in the Western Hemisphere, never should that system be used to further plans of a group of men of any country who are t on directing the destiny of a nation against general will of its people.

For months President Figueres has been trying to mislead American public opinion with constant announcements of invasions that, according to statements issued by his Government, are being forged outside Costa Rican territory; and he is keeping his people in a state of alert and intranquility, with elaborate defense preparations and native strategems in anticipation of attacks that never materialize, simply because such accusations have never been based on fact. But perhaps, because open political opposition to his régime has grown to such proportions that his earlier tactics no longer suffice, he now appeals to this respectable organization of acknowledged prestige in accents of despair, disquieting not only Costa Rica but the whole Hemisphere. He does so in order to awaken or stimulate the patriotism of the noble people of Costa Rica with false accusations of threats to the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country, with the deliberate purpose of making the governments of America participants in his new plans for the defense of his tottering political régime.

That, in my opinion, is the purpose of President Figueres. And so that my statements will not be the only means of bringing the true facts to you, for your calm consideration, I shall briefly refer to the public testimony that has been presented on the matter by Otilio Ulate, ex-President of Costa Rica, a man widely respected throughout the Hemisphere as a journalist and a statesman who, because of his outstanding qualities, was recently a candidate for the high position of Secretary General of the Organization of American States. The illustrious ex-President, from the high tribune of the press, has repeatedly denounced with patriotic bitterness the misdeeds of the government that unfortunately—I quote his very words—is governing the destiny of Costa Rica.

No one can question the probity of that Costa Rican patrician who governed his country with general approval. His frank and decided opinion is more significant because ex-President Ulate has fought in the political arena side by side with President Figueres and has broken with him because as a citizen and as a leader of public opinion he felt obliged to watch over and to defend with his brilliant pen the beloved interests of the Costa Rican people.

Former President Ulate's public indictment of Mr. Figueres has not been limited to revealing the growing discontent of the people with him: he has put him in the dock, charged with *lèse patrie*, citing him as a danger because of his convictions and his involvement with obvious communist

leaders who have been repudiated in their own countries and are still being closely watched by the freedom-loving people of America. I refer specifically to Rómulo Betancourt, to Juan José Arévalo, to Jacobo Arbenz, and to Carlos Prío Socarrás. All of these succeeded in holding the office of Chief Executive in their respective nations, and not even out of respect for such high office did they try to hide their leftist ideologies that did violence to the noblest beliefs of the peoples they governed. The intimate relations of President Figueres with these leaders of international communism in America are public and well known. If it seems appropriate and the Chairman of this Council permits, I shall go into greater detail as to the camaraderie of Mr. Figueres with Rómulo Betancourt who, as adviser to President Figueres, is considered responsible for the nonattendance of Costa Rica at the Tenth Inter-American Conference, held in Caracas. I might also refer to President Figueres' ties with Mr. Prío Socarrás, when the latter was President of the sister Republic of Cuba and even after he was removed from office, in his unceasing interest in the traffic in arms to spread bloodshed and break the peace in America.

The personal and ideological relations of President Figueres with Professor Arévalo and consequently with Jacobo Arbenz, for whose continuance in power in Guatemala he fought with fervor, are also well known. Therefore, the former Costa Rican President's public indictment of the present Chief Executive is particularly serious. I now express the wish of my government to take advantage of this meeting, summoned at the instance of President Figueres, to accuse him formally of being a fomenter of communist activities and of openly protecting the highest communist leaders in the Hemisphere.

Although Nicaragua has had conclusive proof of the constant aggression of the government over which President Figueres presides, it has not wished to resort to international organizations for this purpose, but now it will take advantage of this new international uproar, provoked by Mr. Figueres, to present accusations against his government. I repeat that my government reserves the right to amplify these observations at the Wednesday meeting.

After long and exhaustive discussion in which the Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay, as well as the Rep sentatives of Costa Rica and Nicarag took part, the Council decided to take c nizance of the communication and the sta ments given above, and to call a new me ing for January 12, "for the purpose further studying this matter and taking suitable decision thereon." The resoluti approved reads as follows:

WHEREAS:

On January 8, 1955, Dr. Antonio A. Fa Ambassador of Costa Rica to the Organizatio American States and Representative on the Co cil of the Organization, addressed a note to José A. Mora, Ambassador of Uruguay and Cha man of the aforesaid Council, in which the Gove ment of Costa Rica requested, in view of situation therein described, that a Meeting Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs called in accordance with Article 6 of the In American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance;

From the statements made at today's meet by the Ambassadors of Costa Rica and Nicaragu is inferred that the present situation is such as permit the Representatives of the member sta to be given an opportunity to consult with t respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs; and

The basic policy of our American regional s tem is that our republics live together on a frien basis,

The Council of the Organization of Ameri States

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the communication receiv from the Government of Costa Rica and the sta ments made by the Representatives of Costa R and Nicaragua at today's meeting.

2. To call a special meeting for Wednesd January 12, 1955, at 4 p.m., for the purpose further studying this matter and taking a suita decision thereon.

3. Very respectfully to request the Gove ments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua that they good enough, in view of the foregoing, to take measures they deem proper to prevent the occ rence of any act that would be likely to aggrav the present controversy.

4. To request its Chairman to transmit the t of this resolution, by telegraph, in the name the Council, to the Ministries of Foreign Affa of the member states.

The following day, the Representative Costa Rica addressed a new note to t

hairman of the Council, the text of which given below:

January 11, 1955

r. Chairman:

I have the honor to address Your Excellency report that the aggression that the Government Costa Rica feared, at the time we requested the ecial meeting of the Council of the Organization American States, has begun to be carried out th the invasion of the territory of Costa Rica by litary forces proceeding from abroad, which ve already occupied various points in the north undary zone, among them the important town Villa Quesada.

In view of these facts, I believe that the cir-nstances which were considered by the Coun- during yesterday's meeting have changed com-tely; and since my country is now faced with a uation of extreme urgency, the Council should convoked immediately without waiting for the ur set in yesterday's resolution. Consequently, urge Your Excellency to convoke the Council nediately so that it may take a decision with pect to our original request.

With all good wishes, Mr. Chairman, I am

Sincerely yours,

(*s*) Antonio Facio
Ambassador of Costa Rica

BASSADOR José A. Mora
airman of the Council of the Organization of merican States
shington, D. C.

The Council held another special meeting January 11 to consider this urgent re-est. After the above communication was d, the Delegates of Costa Rica and aragua made the following statements:

The ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF COSTA A: Mr. Chairman, the events of the last 24 rs have confirmed everything that our Delega- said yesterday to this Council; that which we dicted and denounced is now coming to pass. e the early hours of the morning the territory Costa Rica has been the object of an aggression ceeding from abroad and we believe, as Am-sador Facio's note states, that the time has e for the Council to take immediate action to tect one of its members. I shall not go into t detail; I do not want to spend more time than ecessary in discussing this matter. The matter rgent, highly urgent for our people, an unarmed ple that is at this moment undergoing an at-k from abroad, and every minute that we lose here represents lives of Costa Ricans that are being sacrificed. At this moment blood is being shed in Costa Rica, and all I want to ask of the Council is action in defense of our rights and the security of one of the countries of America that is being attacked. Yesterday—in spite of the fact that we warned that the matter was very urgent—in order to concur with the general opinion of the Council that its members needed time to consult with their governments, and, since we were not then dealing with concrete facts, we agreed to the postponement. But I believe, as our Ambassador says, that things have changed completely, and we can wait no longer. Costa Rica expects only the justice that this Council, representing America, can give it. In confirmation of what I have just said, I am going to read a brief communication, the latest that we have received from our Foreign Office, which reads:

> In the early hours of this morning invading forces attacked Villa Quesada from various points, entrenching themselves in that important town of the Province of Alajuela. After intense fighting during which many were killed or wounded, our rear guard forces had to withdraw and the aggressors held the place. It is believed that the invaders arrived by river and by air, utilizing the San Carlos River and landing fields in Altamía, Florencia, and Marina, villages near Villa Quesada. Air reconnaissance by the Government located armed parties opposite the Red Cross building in Villa Quesada and reported that invaders, working feverishly with tractors, were enlarging the airport near the city. It is estimated that the field will be ready early tomorrow morning for the landing of transport planes. Columns of government forces are carrying out reconnaissance operations and have reached Atapezco and Laguna. However, telegraphic communications with Palmares, Naranjo, and Villa Quesada have been cut or interrupted. Local authorities of all that part of the Province of Alajuela report that airplanes flew over last night and in the early hours of this morning; and that all local flights by Costa Rican airplanes were cancelled several days ago.

As I said before, Gentlemen, I only want to tell you, in the name of the government and people of Costa Rica, that at this moment, that government and that people are placing their fate in your hands and are awaiting the prompt aid from you to which they have a right as a member of the American family. Thank you.

The AMBASSADOR OF NICARAGUA: Mr. Chairman, the Government of Nicaragua, fully aware of its international duties, wants an investigation made of the situation that the Government of Costa Rica has reported; and it requests, as it did yesterday, that an Investigating Committee go to Nicaragua and to Costa Rica and examine the facts and make the proper report. The committee will be convinced of the falseness of the charges that the Government of Costa Rica has made against that of my country. The ambassadors on the Investigating Committee will find proof of the correct international conduct of my government, which has always maintained, is maintaining, and will maintain the principle of nonintervention as a basic norm of its policy. The committee will have an opportunity to see that the Government of Nicaragua has been the victim of a continuously aggressive attitude on the part of the Government of President Figueres, whose eagerness to invade Nicaragua has never ceased; he has availed himself of rebellious elements whom he has protected and continues to protect and who belong to the notorious "Legion of the Caribbean". The members of the committee will note the feeling of brotherly affection that the people of Nicaragua have for the people of Costa Rica. They will have a chance to learn, by examining the facts and the proofs that my government possesses, of the scope of the sinister plan which was forged in Costa Rica, with the support of the Government of Mr. Figueres, the immediate end of which was to assassinate last April, President Somoza and his sons, bring about the overthrow of the present constitutional Government of Nicaragua, and start civil war in my country, with vast ramifications in Central America. With respect to Costa Rica, the committee will learn of the state of anxiety in which the people of that sister republic are living, of the general repudiation by Costa Ricans of President Figueres' administration, and of the harsh public attacks that are being made against him by outstanding leaders of Costa Rica. The committee will realize that everything that is happening there is a movement of valiant rebellion by the Costa Rican people against an administration that, in the opinion of outstanding leaders, is acting contrary to the interests of that nation. Consequently, and in the desire to be brief so as not to weary this Council, I ask that the committee investigate and verify the serious conditions that I have just described, as well as those that the President of Nicaragua, General Anastasio Somoza, will want to discuss with it. I therefore ask that the committee also investigate the situation in Costa Rica to prove the facts that I h mentioned as well as the failure of President gueres' government to observe the resolu passed by the Council acting provisionally Organ of Consultation, on December 24, 1948. committee will see for itself that the Governm of Costa Rica did not comply with the recomm dations of that resolution; on the contrary, territory continues to be a fertile field for free development of the revolutionary activi carried on by the "legionnaires of the Caribbe who are still being aided in every way President Figueres. Such activities gravely danger the peace of the Caribbean nations and very lives of the Chief Executives, since it been proved that an important part of the leg naires' program is the assassination of those w they have designated as adversaries of t destructive and sinister plans. I assure you the Investigating Committee will be warmly ceived and assisted by my country so that it be able to carry out fully and successfully its t and the lofty mission that will be entrusted t The doors are open in my country to the wo deputies of inter-American cordiality. My gov ment takes great pleasure in offering Ame one more proof of the sentiment for peace imbues it and of the honesty that dictates policy. Of course my government reserves the r to tell the Investigating Committee of the f to be investigated in Costa Rica that bear on matter under discussion. That is all I wish to at this time.

The ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF CO RICA: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to sta polemic with the Representative of Nicaragu only want to mention here that my governmer also willing, as it has always been, as it reque as long ago as April of last year in this Counci be investigated with respect to any charges Nicaragua can make against it. I fully agree you investigate anything you wish; our countr open to any investigation the Council wishe make. All we ask is that the Council not only vestigate the situation but also take appropr measures to prevent the continuation of present aggression that is taking place in country.

Convocation of the Organ of Consultati

After the statements made by the Rep sentatives of the countries directly involv several Representatives spoke on the p

on of Costa Rica and the request by both terested parties that a committee be sent their respective territories to investigate ie facts. Immediately thereafter, the hairman of the Council presented a draft solution providing for the convocation of e Organ of Consultation (Meeting of inisters of Foreign Affairs), setting up e Council provisionally as Organ of Conltation, and authorizing the Chairman the Council to appoint the Investigating ommittee that had been requested.

The resolution, with slight changes, was animously approved; it reads as follows:

The Council of the Organization of American ates,

HAVING TAKEN COGNIZANCE of the communican presented today by the Ambassador of Costa ca, in which he gives an account of the events curring in the last several hours that have agvated the situation reported yesterday at the ecial meeting of the Council; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, also, the statements ade at yesterday's and today's special meetings,

SOLVES:

1. To convoke the Organ of Consultation in cordance with the provisions of the Intererican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

2. To set in due time the place and date of the eting of the said Organ.

3. To constitute itself and act provisionally as gan of Consultation, in accordance with Article of the aforesaid Treaty.

4. To authorize the Chairman of the Council appoint a Committee to conduct an on-the-spot vestigation of the pertinent facts and submit a port thereon.

5. To request the American governments, parularly those of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and e Secretary General of the Organization of erican States, to provide full cooperation in ler to facilitate the work of the Committee, ich shall begin its task immediately after ing constituted.

6. To request the Governments of Costa Rica d Nicaragua, in compliance with the Intererican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, to e full guarantees that they will immediately rain from performing any act that might agvate the situation involving the two sister publics.

7. To inform the Security Council of the United Nations of the text of the present resolution, and of all activities connected with this matter.

The Investigating Committee referred to in paragraph 4 of the aforesaid resolution was composed of the Ambassadors, Representatives, of Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, and the United States on the Council of the Organization of American States. It held its first meeting that night, January 11, and left the following day for Costa Rica and Nicaragua, where it remained until January 27.

Report of the Investigating Committee

The text of the report of the Investigating Committee, presented on February 18, 1955, to the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, is as follows:

I. REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

On January 11, 1955, the Council of the OAS, which had taken note the previous day of the communication presented by Dr. Antonio Facio, Ambassador of Costa Rica, resolved to constitute itself provisionally as Organ of Consultation, in accordance with Article 12 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and agreed, among other measures, to authorize its Chairman to appoint a Committee to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the pertinent facts and submit a report thereon.

On the night of that day, the 11th, Ambassador José A. Mora, Chairman of the Council, appointed the Representatives of the following countries as members of this Committee: Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, and the United States. Thus constituted, the Investigating Committee immediately held its first meeting. Ambassador Luis Quintanilla, Representative of Mexico, was elected Chairman of the Committee on the suggestion of Ambassador Fernando Lobo, Representative of Brazil, which was promptly supported by the other members of the Committee, Ambassadors John C. Dreier of the United States, José R. Chiriboga of Ecuador, and Guillermo Enciso Velloso of Paraguay. The Committee, installed from that time on as the "Investigating Committee of the Council of the OAS acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation", held a short meeting that same night and decided to leave for Costa Rica and Nicaragua at 6:00 a.m. the following day.

At the outset the five above-mentioned Ambassadors appointed the following staff:

Diplomatic Advisers:
Mr. George Alvares Maciel (Brazil)
Mr. Alfredo Donoso (Ecuador)
Mr. William B. Connett (United States)
Mr. Roberto Rosenzweig Díaz (Mexico)
Military Advisers:
Col. Willis F. Lewis (United States)
Lt. Col. Dionysio Taunay (Brazil)
Lt. Col. Víctor Suárez (Ecuador)
Lt. Col. Ricardo Ramos Flores (Mexico)
Major Mario López Escobar (Paraguay)
Secretariat Staff:
Mr. Miguel Aranguren—Secretary
Mr. Modesto Lucero—Assistant
Mr. Ernesto Guarro—Assistant

Thanks to the facilities generously provided by the Government of the United States from the very beginning, the Committee was able, on January 12, to start on its trip aboard a United States military plane. In spite of the Committee's desire to make a nonstop flight to the place where the events were occuring, it was physically impossible for it to achieve its purpose because a landing could only be made in San José during the day. Thus it had to stop over in Panama and continue the trip at 5:00 a.m. on the 13th.

While in Panama, the Committee received a telegram from Ambassador José A. Mora, Chairman of the Council, in which he stated that the Council of the OAS, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, was meeting to consider measures to be taken in view of the charge made by Costa Rica to the effect that aircraft of unknown origin had machine-gunned San José, Cartago, Turrialba, Juan Viñas, Liberia, Santo Domingo, Tres Ríos, and Cañas, all Costa Rican towns. In this message the Chairman of the Council, Ambassador Mora, requested the Committee to submit, on an urgent basis, as soon as it arrived in Costa Rica, a preliminary report for the purpose of communicating any fact pertinent to the consideration of the aforesaid charge. The Chairman of the Council, Ambassador Mora, also transmitted the information that the Council had adopted various measures to provide against the violation of Costa Rican sovereignty. One of these measures was an appeal to all the member states of the OAS to place aircraft at the disposal of the Investigating Committee so that, in the name of the Committee and under its supervision, pacific observation flights could be made over the regions affected.

When the Committee arrived at San José at seven o'clock on the morning of the 13th, it was received by His Excellency, Mario A. Esquiv Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, a other high government officials. The meetings the Committee were officially inaugurated at a.m., in the Casa Amarilla. Minister of Forei Affairs Esquivel was kind enough to call upon t Committee, accompanied by his distinguished c leagues. He spoke a few friendly words of welco and summarized his Government's point of vi with respect to the situation that had given rise the Committee's trip. The Chairman of t Committee expressed on its behalf thanks for t words of the Foreign Minister. The Committ then studied, in consultation with the Forei Minister and his colleagues, the most appropri procedures whereby the Committee could du carry out its mission in Costa Rica. The Gove ment of Costa Rica accepted the suggestions the Committee which henceforth could count every facility necessary to the performance of investigative function. His Excellency, Dr. Jo Figueres, President of the Republic, visited t Committee at 1 p.m. In a most cordial manner t Chief Executive of Costa Rica repeated the off made by his Foreign Minister and, referring to t lofty objectives of the Regional System, p ticularly as set forth in the Rio Treaty, thank the Committee in advance for carrying out t urgent task assigned to it.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, t 13th, the Committee, which was now installed the Gran Hotel de Costa Rica, started its gene study of the facts and sent its first message to t Council in response to the resolution which t latter had approved the previous day. At a nig meeting, the Committee studied other aspects the problem stemming from the aforesaid reso tion of the Council. It recommended to the Unit States Government, through Ambassador John Dreier, the United States Representative on t Committee, that necessary measures be taken i immediately starting the work of pacific observ tion in such zones as the Committee might dee appropriate, using for the purpose the aircra that the United States Government had gen ously offered.

Thus, on the following day, January 14, t pacific observation flights over Costa Rican a Nicaraguan territory, that were to continue fr that time forward, were begun after the Gove ments concerned had been notified. That sa day, in view of the fact that the Government Ecuador had offered to send three of its Air For planes to assist in the work of pacific observati the Committee decided to thank the aforesa

vernment for its generosity and to request it to
d one of the planes to San José at once. The
mmittee also decided that it would have its
litary Advisers, accompanied by Diplomatic
visers, make land observations in Villa Quesada
l Liberia and that its five members, together
h two Diplomatic Advisers, should remain in
José to investigate facts and interrogate wit-
ses. In addition, three of the Military Advisers
the Committee went to the United States naval
base at Coco Solo, in the Panama Canal Zone,
take part in the pacific observation flights,
ich took off from that base.

The military information supplied the Commit-
by its air and land observers was always kept
the exclusive use of the Committee and the
uncil.

In the morning the Committee received reports
m its air observers confirming the presence at
Amo airport, near La Cruz, of three aircraft
onging to the attacking forces—two AT-6's
l one C-47 transport plane.

In the Casa Amarilla the Committee started
lengthy and detailed questioning of rebel pris-
rs. This was in all cases carried out solely
he presence of the five Ambassadors, members
the Committee, and their Diplomatic and
litary Advisers. That afternoon the Committee
uested that various rebels who had been cap-
ed in the Villa Quesada military action be
ught before it. Other persons, including some
foreign nationality, who had witnessed events
the northeastern zone of the frontier and in
ious Costa Rican towns, also appeared before
Committee. The Committee, assisted by its
itary personnel, also began examining the war
tériel captured from the attacking forces.

That night, in a cable sent to the Chairman of
Council, the Committee summarized the re-
t of the investigations it had carried out up to
t time and made certain suggestions to the
uncil.

On January 15, the Committee observers who
l been assigned the task of making on-the-spot
estigation of the Villa Quesada and Liberia
idents, submitted their report to the Commit-
. It can be said that the Committee was in
manent session—morning, noon, and night—
m the time it reached San José until its return
Washington. Sessions were held to study all
ects of the delicate situation as they arose.

To centralize and coordinate its many activi-
s of a military nature, the Committee estab-
ed a Committee of Military Experts, which
s given responsibility for carrying out, subject to the approval of the Investigating Committee, a complete system of pacific land and air observation in the various zones of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in the surveillance of which it had an especial interest, and to investigate any act of external intervention in the conflict. This Committee, which was composed of the Military Advisers of the five countries members of the Investigating Committee, rendered outstanding service. Without the valuable collaboration of these Military Advisers and other officers, a complete list of whose names is attached to this report, it would have been very difficult for the Committee to have carried out its investigations and the surveillance of the frontier. Thanks to their able assistance, the Committee was able to fulfill this assignment within its limited possibilities. Col. Willis F. Lewis, of the United States Air Force was appointed Chairman of the Committee. This appointment occasioned no difficulty whatsoever since the Military Advisers had themselves agreed that the Chairmanship of the Committee should be held by the officer of highest rank and seniority.

That same day the Committee received an insistent call from the Nicaraguan Government requesting it to come to Nicaragua. It decided to make the trip at one o'clock in the afternoon, but the First Vice President of Costa Rica, His Excellency, Raúl Blanco Cervantes, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Esquivel, submitted reports to it that required immediate attention, and it was therefore necessary for the Committee to postpone its proposed trip to 7:00 a.m. the following day. It was agreed at that time that Dr. George A. Maciel, the Brazilian Adviser, should remain in San José in charge of the office of the Committee during the absence of its members.

Also on that date, the military observers of the Committee located for the first time in El Amo, a P-47 combat plane in the service of the attacking forces which had not only participated in the fighting but also in the machine-gunning and bombardment of Liberia and other Costa Rican towns.

During the afternoon of January 16, the Ecuadorian military transport plane with a crew of four officers and seven others to serve in the capacity of observers landed at the Costa Rican capital.

Because of the display of air activity by the attacking forces and the urgent problems to which this gave rise, the Committee had to postpone its trip to Managua again and set it for 9:00 a.m., on the 17th. Meanwhile, the Committee continued with its program of investigations and its study of the reports of its observers.

On that day, the 16th, the Council of the OAS, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, resolved to request the American governments to expedite the orders for the purchase of aircraft that the Costa Rican Government might have placed with them; and as a result, the United States Government announced that it had sent the Costa Rican Government four combat planes. These arrived the following day.

On January 17th, at the designated hour the Committee began its trip to Managua on board the Ecuadorian military plane and arrived there at 10:30 in the morning. It was received by His Excellency, Dr. Oscar Sevilla Sacasa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, and high officials of the Government. The Committee was installed at once at the Gran Hotel, and was subsequently received in the Ministry by the Minister of Foreign Affairs who, from that time forward, offered it every possible facility for carrying out its mission in Nicaragua.

The Chairman thanked Foreign Minister Sevilla Sacasa in the name of the Committee for the welcome extended to it. During the course of this meeting the Chairman of the Committee was handed a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua informing him of the internment in Rivas, Nicaragua, of two AT-6 planes used by the attackers, which planes were previously mentioned in this report.

At noon the Committee went to the Executive Mansion where it was very cordially received by His Excellency, General Anastasio Somoza, President of the Republic. It held a long meeting with the Chief Executive of Nicaragua in which, in addition to the members of the Committee, Foreign Minister Sevilla Sacasa and several high officials of the Nicaraguan Government participated. President Somoza offered facilities of every kind to the Committee.

The Committee of Military Experts assigned a group of its observers to the frontier region of Rivas, Nicaragua, and established a coordinating office in the Nicaraguan capital under the direction of Lt. Col. Dionysio Taunay of Brazil. Military observers of the Committee, under the command of Lt. Col. Ricardo Ramos Flores of Mexico, were placed in San Juan del Sur, Rivas, Peñas Blancas, and Mojones, in the Nicaraguan zone contiguous to the Costa Rican border.

On that day, the 17th, the Committee gratefully accepted the generous offer of the Mexican Government to put at its disposal two of its Air Force transport planes and ten Mexican Army officers to help it in its work. The two Mexican aircraft landed at San José, Costa Rica, three c later.

At 10:00 a.m. on January 18th, the Commi held a second meeting with the Minister of For Affairs of Nicaragua and his technical advis during which various aspects of the internati situation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua w studied.

In the afternoon the pilots who had mar the AT-6 planes that had been interned in R appeared before the Committee. Also, the C mittee spoke at length with Col. Anastasio moza Debayle, the Nicaraguan Chief of Staff.

On the 19th, the Committee had another m ing with President Somoza after which it retur to San José aboard a U.S. military plane. Pr dent Somoza, his Foreign Minister, and var members of the Cabinet bade a cordial farewe the Committee at the Las Mercedes airport.

In the afternoon and also during the nigh the 19th, the Committee continued in its work that time military operations were evolving favor of the Costa Rican Government. The tacking forces were beginning to fall back tow the frontier with Nicaragua. In view of the dan of a clash between the troops of the Costa R Government and those of the Government Nicaragua, on their common frontier, the C mittee decided, after several hours of study the problem, to put into effect new preven measures, thereby complying with the recomm dations that were transmitted to it by cable f the Chairman of the Council pursuant to the r lution adopted by that organ on January 1 Following the plan that had been agreed upon and land Security Zones were established on t sides of the northwestern frontier. Dr. George Maciel, the Brazilian Adviser, was commissio to go to Managua and personally deliver to Government of Nicaragua a communication r tive to the aforesaid plan.

The Security Zone System went into effec twelve o'clock noon on the 20th. The Investig ing Committee's Committee of Military Exp appointed several of its members to carry certain missions in connection with the Secu Zone System.

The Committee met on January 21 in the C Amarilla to renew its interrogation of vari prisoners who had come this time from the west front (La Cruz). It likewise received testim from several persons of recognized authority wh views the Committee considered it desirable know. Also on this day, various military obser of the Committee carefully examined the war

als and equipment abandoned by the attacking
es in El Amo and La Cruz.

On the 22nd of January the Committee con-
ued to interrogate prisoners and examine ma-
als. Foreign Minister Esquivel, together with
Excellency Humberto Pacheco, Minister of
urity, and the Chief of Staff, Colonel Rodolfo
rós, came before the Committee to inform it
t, at this stage of the armed conflict, the con-
tration of rebel forces in the Security Zone
oining the Nicaraguan frontier was creating a
y serious problem for the Government of Costa
a, inasmuch as the government forces were
ble to pursue the groups that had taken refuge
hat Zone; and also, that if the Security Zones
e abolished, serious incidents between the
ta Rican and Nicaraguan armies might occur
he frontier.

The Committee devoted almost the entire day
he 23rd to studying the matter submitted to
he previous day by the Costa Rican Govern-
nt, namely the abolishment of the Security
es.

At midday, Foreign Minister Esquivel re-
ved the members of the Committee at his
ntry home where Presidente Figueres, the
lomatic Corps accredited to San José, members
he Costa Rican Government, and many other
sons were present. On that occasion, His Ex-
ency, Mr. José Figueres, President of the
ublic, delivered a very constructive address
which, after thanking the Committee and con-
tulating it on the work it was doing, he stated
egorically that his Administration was not in-
t on maintaining conflicts with Nicaragua and
t he bore no sentiment of personal hostility
ard President Somoza.

That afternoon the Committee approved the
lition of the Security Zones and decreed that
:00 a.m. on the 25th the aforesaid Zones would
eliminated. In view of the gravity of this
asure, the Committee agreed not to make its
ision public until the following day because it
eved that it must necessarily go to Managua
in to exchange views with President Somoza.
Committee decided to leave for Managua at
) a.m. on the 24th for this specific purpose.

The Committee arrived at Managua at 8:30
. on January 24, and went to the Presidential
ace, where it was received by His Excellency
neral Anastasio Somoza, President of the Re-
lic. During this conference, which lasted from
30 a.m. to 1 p.m., the Committee studied with
Chief Executive of Nicaragua all facets of the
cate situation that the elimination of the Security Zones would cause. In this respect, the Committee did not wish the slightest doubt to exist as to the seriousness of the situation if, as a result of the elimination of the Security Zones, there should be a clash of any kind between the armed forces of the Government of Costa Rica and those of the Government of Nicaragua. Its opinion with respect to this was very clearly stated. From the Executive Mansion, the Committee went to the airport, accompanied by Foreign Minister Sevilla Sacasa, from which it departed at 1:45 p.m., arriving in San José at 3:15 p.m.

The Committee continued to work from the afternoon of that day, the 24th, until four o'clock the following morning. While it was meeting, it had the honor of receiving a visit from His Excellency, Mr. José Figueres, President of the Republic, who was accompanied by his Cabinet. President Figueres was informed of the result of the Committee's trip to Managua and, together with the Chief Executive and his assistants, the Committee studied the existing general situation.

At three a.m. on the 25th, the Committee decided to undertake an urgent trip to Washington, D. C., to explain clearly and in detail to the Council of the OAS, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, the various aspects of the problem; to request that the Council take such measures as it might deem indispensable within the framework of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance; and then to return at once to San José.

At 9:00 a.m. that same day, January 25th, when the Committee was ready to leave, the Chairman of the Committee received a telephone call from Foreign Minister Sevilla Sacasa, in which he was informed that approximately 250 rebels concentrated in the Security Zone had now passed through the frontier town of Peñas Blancas and had been interned in Nicaraguan territory; that they had been disarmed; that they were under custody, and that among them had been found the leaders of the movement. As this information, which was confirmed by the military observers, relieved most of the Committee's justifiable concern, it decided to postpone its trip to Washington and instead to set the 27th as the date of its return.

The Committee devoted its time on January 26 to the settling of several pending matters and the organizing of its return to Washington. It decided to leave its office in San José open in charge of Dr. George A. Maciel, the Brazilian Adviser, and it likewise agreed that its Committee of Military Experts, under Colonel Willis F. Lewis, should continue with its activities and keep its staff until new instructions were received.

On the 27th of January, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Committee left San José. President Figueres and all the members of his Cabinet generously came to the Gran Hotel Costa Rica to accompany the members of the Committee to the airport. Several thousand people congregated to bid the Committee goodbye. President Figueres delivered an address at the airport in which he thanked his people for the spontaneous and meaningful demonstration and again expressed his gratitude to the Organization of American States for the manner in which it had acted on this occasion. Briefly, the Chairman of the Committee expressed to President Figueres and the many people congregated at the airport the Committee's gratitude for such a warm farewell.

The United States military plane in which the Committee was traveling landed at the military airport of Albrook in the Panama Canal Zone after a three-hour flight. The Committee was received with military honors by General Harrison of the United States Army, Commander in Chief of the Caribbean Defense Command, and his principal Advisors, General Hood and Admiral Miles, as well as the Diplomatic Representatives of Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, the United States, and Uruguay, accredited to the Government of Panama. Mr. Camilo Levy Salcedo, Chief of Protocol, who was accompanied by various high officials, welcomed the Committee cordially on behalf of the Government of Panama. The Chairman of the Committee then reviewed the honor guard, and in the name of the Investigating Committee, expressed to General Harrison its most sincere gratitude for the valuable assistance that the United States Command, on the recommendation of the Government in Washington, had at all times furnished to the Investigating Committee, by providing the Committee with the aircraft which it needed above all during the earliest stages of its work for its pacific observation flights, and by placing distinguished United States officers, as military observers, at the service of the Committee, officers who, together with their Latin American colleagues, had made it possible for the Committee to carry out the duties of investigation and surveillance that had been assigned to it.

Taking advantage of its brief, but pleasant, stay in Panama the Committee paid its respects to the Government of that sister Republic by calling on His Excellency, Dr. Octavio Fabrega, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama. At the Foreign Office, Dr. Fabrega took occasion to praise the work of the Committee.

At 2:00 a.m. the following day, the 28th, the Committee continued on its trip to Washing via Miami.

After a delay of several hours in Miami, Committee finally arrived in Washington at 6 p.m., the same day, where it was received by Chairman of the Council and the honorable m bers of that high body. On the following day Committee began to classify the documents tha had collected during its trip and on January it resumed its meetings to begin consideration this report, the preparation of a summary of investigations, and the orderly arrangement all the statements of witnesses, and the results its study of the material objects pertaining to work of investigation.

The Committee had to interrupt the prepa tion of these urgent documents on February 5 and 7 because of the serious charge which it ceived that a considerable number of rebel ments who had previously been interned in northwestern section of Nicaragua, had part pated in the attack on February 4 on the airp and town of Los Chiles. This charge, confirmed the Committee's military observers, made necessary to meet during those days to study alarming situation created by the presence ag on Costa Rican territory of rebel elements w had previously been interned in Nicaragua.

On the 6th, after an exchange of various co munications with respect to the matter betwe the Government of Nicaragua and the Committ Foreign Minister Sevilla Sacasa, on the expr instructions of President Somoza, informed t Committee that this group and its leaders H been interned in Nicaraguan territory.

II. CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

As a result of its work, of the exhaustive vestigations carried out in Costa Rica and Nica gua, and of an objective examination of vari material elements, the Committee wishes point out the following facts:

1. There was foreign intervention in t preparation, financing, furnishing of arms a ammunition, and transportation facilities the persons who entered Costa Rica by force

2. A substantial number of the rebel forc and the war materials used by them, whatev their origin, entered by way of the Costa Rica Nicaraguan frontier.

3. One or more clandestine radio stations, a parently operating outside Costa Rica, inciti the people of that country to support the reb movement.

4. Aircraft proceeding from abroad dropp

rms and ammunition for the rebels at pre-
etermined points in Costa Rican territory.

5. Transport and combat planes, proceeding
om abroad and without identification marks,
nded clandestinely on Costa Rican territory
nd made flights in which they bombed and
achine-gunned various towns of that coun-
y, including San José, the capital of the Re-
ublic.

6. There was violation of the territorial
ategrity, sovereignty, and political inde-
endence of Costa Rica.

7. After the Investigating Committee had
stablished a system of pacific aerial observa-
on over Costa Rican and Nicaraguan terri-
ory, had also, through its military advisers,
stablished a system of land observation in
rategic zones of both countries, and had set
p Security Zones in areas of Costa Rica and
icaragua contiguous to the frontier, the at-
cking forces abandoned their offensive and
ll back toward the northwestern frontier, a
rge number of them being ultimately in-
erned in Nicaragua.

8. Even after the rebels who had been
ghting in the western part of Costa Rican
erritory were interned in Nicaragua, a con-
derable number of them reappeared and
ought again on Costa Rican territory, this
me in the central region of the frontier with
icaragua.

large majority of the members of the attack-
forces and the political leaders of the move-
t were of Costa Rican nationality. This cir-
stance does not, however, in any way alter
t has been pointed out in the preceding num-
d paragraphs.

t was possible for these basic facts to be im-
ially established by the Investigating Com-
ee and they further justify the decisions taken
he Council of the OAS, and later by the Council
ng provisionally as Organ of Consultation,
ding its approval on January 14, 1955, of a
lution "to condemn the acts of intervention
hich Costa Rica is victim".

The Recommendations which the Committee submits to the Council

he territorial integrity, sovereignty, and
ical independence of Costa Rica have now been
tablished with the action of the OAS. Since
is so, and in view of the cooperation given to
Investigating Committee from the very start
the Governments of both Costa Rica and
aragua, it is reasonable to think that Costa Rica and Nicaragua, assured of their internal peace and without foreign intervention of any kind, will soon be able to resume peaceful relations that will enable both countries to develop freely their basic institutions on the foundation of mutual respect which characterizes the relations between American states.

Finally, in view of the foregoing, and inspired by the spirit of Article 7 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and by the principles of American solidarity, the Committee would like respectfully to suggest that it is desirable:

1. That the "Pact of Amity" signed on February 21, 1949, by the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, under the auspices of the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, for the purpose of preventing a repetition of acts such as those that have in the past seriously disturbed the relations between the two countries, be perfected and strengthened.

2. That the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua prepare and sign the Bilateral Agreement mentioned in Article IV of the aforesaid Pact "as to the best manner of putting into practice the provisions of the Convention on the Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife, in cases contemplated by that Convention, so that it may be applied immediately whenever a situation of this kind arises, in the manner provided for in the said agreement, especially with respect to measures for the control and supervision of frontiers, as well as with respect to any other measure intended to prevent the organization or existence of any revolutionary movement against the Government of either of the two Parties in the territory of the other."

3. That when the aforesaid Pact is revised an additional article be included for the purpose of preventing the preparation of terroristic acts in the territory of either Party against the government of the other.

4. That the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for the purposes set forth in the aforesaid "Pact of Amity" in force between them, proceed at once, without prejudice to any other procedure they may agree upon, to appoint the members of a Commission of Investigation and Conciliation in accordance with Chapter Three of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogota) that would constitute a permanent guarantee, for both, of the friendly and satisfactory settlement of any difficulty that might arise as a result of situa-

tions such as those envisaged in the aforementioned "Pact of Amity".

5. That, as a general measure, desirable for all the American states, consideration be given to the improvement of the systems for controlling the traffic in arms and ammunition and also to the effective application of the recommendation contained in Resolution XI of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security that "no stipulation of the Treaty nor any of the obligations created under it should be interpreted as justifying excessive armaments or may be invoked as a reason for the creation or maintenance of armaments or armed forces beyond those required for common defense in the interest of peace and security."

6. That the Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, offer its collaboration to the two Governments concerned for the purpose of perfecting the "Pact of Amity" to which the preceding paragraphs refer.

7. That, taking into consideration the gradual re-establishment of a normal international relationship between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the provisional action of the Council as Organ of Consultation be duly terminated and the American governments consulted with respect to the cancellation of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs as Organ of Consultation.

Finally, it is the sincere hope of the Committee that, as soon as circumstances permit, the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and the Chief Executives of those sister nations will be able to take steps, not only to re-establish their peaceful relations, but also to aid one another mutually in the realization of their common purposes and aspirations.

(*s*) Luis Quintanilla
Ambassador, Representative of Mexico, and Chairman of the Committee

(*s*) John C. Dreier
Ambassador, Representative of the United States

(*s*) Fernando Lobo
Ambassador, Representative of Brazil

(*s*) José R. Chiriboga
Ambassador, Representative of Ecuador
(With Reservation)

(*s*) Guillermo Enciso Velloso
Ambassador, Representative of Paraguay

Pan American Union
Washington, D. C.
February 11, 1955

Reservation of Ecuador

The Ambassador of Ecuador, a member of t Investigating Committee of the OAS in the Co Rica–Nicaragua case, wishes to record the foll ing:

Although he is in accord with what is affirm in the report of the Committee, he feels it his du nevertheless, to state:

1. That the report of the Committee is inc plete inasmuch as it does not contain a precise orderly summary of the facts and evidence t were duly recorded and confirmed by the Inve gating Committee and the Military Observers the OAS, facts and evidence the knowledge of wh belongs, technically and legally, to the gove ments of the member states of the OAS and to public opinion of the Hemisphere; facts and e dence that enable the author or authors of "foreign intervention" that gave rise to violation of the territorial integrity, sovereign and political independence of Costa Rica to identified. Solidarity and peaceful relations tween the peoples of America require complete semination of the facts that a Committee of countries was instructed to investigate.

2. That, although the territorial integri sovereignty, and political independence of Co Rica have been preserved, thanks to the timely appropriate intervention of the OAS, which, January 14, resolved "To condemn the acts intervention of which Costa Rica is victim", th are sound reasons of a political and practical ture for consulting with the American gove ments as to the date and seat of an early Meet of Ministers of Foreign Affairs that should d with these, among other, matters:

a) The possibility and desirability of est lishing, on a permanent legal basis, an Int American Police Force, composed of cont gents from various nonbelligerent countri for the pacific surveillance and observation the frontiers of any country that may be victim of intervention or aggression and, necessary, for repelling the attacks of arm forces that may attempt to carry out an act intervention or aggression; and

b) The improvement of the systems for t control of traffic in arms and ammunition, a also the effective application of the recomme dation contained in Resolution XI of the Int American Conference for the Maintenance Continental Peace and Security held in Rio Janeiro in 1947. The armaments race, which clearly out of proportion to the requiremen of Hemisphere defense, causes justifiable co cern and, if it continues in the future, can b

ome an incalculable danger not only to the olidarity and unity of the Hemisphere, but so to the economic and social stability of the eoples of the Hemisphere.

s) José R. Chiriboga V.
Ambassador, Representative of Ecuador to the Organization of American States
ington, D. C.,
uary 11, 1955.

vities of the Council during the Absence of the Committee

While the Investigating Committee was entral America, the Council of the Orzation, acting provisionally as Organ Consultation, kept in constant touch the Committee, and met five times to cognizance of various reports received the Committee or from the Delegations Costa Rica or Nicaragua. On those sions, the Council approved the follow- esolutions:

JANUARY 12

he Council of the Organization of American s, acting provisionally as Organ of Consulta-

AKING INTO ACCOUNT the petition and the in- ation that the Government of Costa Rica has presented, requesting military assistance; and ONSIDERING that yesterday a Committee was inted to conduct an on-the-spot investigating e facts pertaining to the situation described he Government of Costa Rica,

OLVES:

To request the Chairman of the Council to nunicate by cable with the Investigating mittee, requesting it to submit, on an urgent , as soon as it arrives in Costa Rica, a pre- iary report on the situation existing in the tory of that Republic, in order to enable the ncil to reach the decision that should be ted in accordance with the Inter-American ty of Reciprocal Assistance.

To request the American governments that take the necessary measures to prevent the of their territories for any military action nst the government of another State.

To request the governments that are in a ion to do so that they place at the disposal of nvestigating Committee aircraft to make, in ame of the Committee and under its super- n, pacific observation flights over the regions ted by the present situation, with prior notification by the Chairman of the Council to the governments whose territories are traversed.

JANUARY 14

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

Having noted the cablegrams sent from San José, Costa Rica, by the Investigating Committee in compliance with the request for information contained in point 1 of the resolution of January 12, 1955;

Taking into consideration the increasing seriousness of the present situation which affects the integrity, the sovereignty, and the political independence of Costa Rica; and

Reaffirming the continuing determination of the American states to maintain the peace,

Resolves:

1. To condemn the acts of intervention of which Costa Rica is victim and call attention to the grave presumption that there exist violations of international treaties in force.

2. To issue a formal request to all the American governments to strengthen the measures that they have taken in this case, and especially to the Government of Nicaragua in view of the fact that the Investigating Committee indicates in its most recent cabled report that a substantial part of the elements of war is entering through the northern boundary of the territory of Costa Rica.

3. To request the Investigating Committee to send observers to all the airports in the region involved in the situation, as well as to any place that might be utilized for the transportation of military forces or matériel to Costa Rica, for the purpose of determining the origin of such forces and matériel.

4. To request the governments, without prejudice to the authority conferred in Article 12 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, to give consideration to the date and seat of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

JANUARY 16 (A.M.)

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

Taking into account the petition presented by the Delegation of Costa Rica; and considering the reports received from the Investigating Committee of the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, according to which the Government of Costa Rica does not have the necessary aircraft or arms to defend itself against

attacks by foreign aircraft of the type that is now being received by the revolutionary forces;

NOTING that the Government of Costa Rica is negotiating the purchase of aircraft; and

BEARING IN MIND the statement of the Delegation of the United States to the effect that if the Council so requested, it would comply with the request received from the Government of Costa Rica for the purchase of aircraft,

RESOLVES:

To request the governments of the member states of the Organization to expedite the orders for the purchase of aircraft that Costa Rica may have placed with them.

JANUARY 16 (P.M.)

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

CONSIDERING:

The communication from the Government of Costa Rica dated January 15, 1955;

The third communication from the Chairman of the Investigating Committee dated January 14, 1955; and

The telegram sent yesterday to the Chairman of the Council by His Excellency Dr. Oscar Sevilla Sacasa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua,

RESOLVES:

To request the Investigating Committee that, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it proceed with utmost urgency to prepare in consultation with the said governments and to put into effect through the military advisers of the Committee a plan for effective surveillance of the common frontier of the two countries, reporting as frequently as is necessary to the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, regarding the fulfillment of its mission.

JANUARY 20

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the request made by the Government of Nicaragua in the cablegram addressed yesterday to the Chairman of the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, and the statements noted at today's meeting;

REITERATING the requests made to the governments in point 3 of the resolution of January 10 and point 6 of the resolution of January 11;

CONSIDERING the 15th communication of the Investigating Committee sent from San J Costa Rica, and received by the Council to and

CONSIDERING the fact that the two go ments agree that an investigation of this m should be carried out by the Investigating mittee,

RESOLVES:

To request the Chairman of the Counc send a cable to the Investigating Comm stating that:

a) The Council held a special meeting t at the request of the Government of Nica and heard the statements of the Repres tives of Nicaragua and Costa Rica rega the charge made by Nicaragua affirming yesterday two P-51 aircraft of the Go ment of Costa Rica crossed the common tier of the two countries; and

b) The Investigating Committee sh report to the Council, on an urgent basi the charge made by the Government of Ni gua and on the application of the plan fo surveillance of the frontier which was municated to the Council today.

Presentation of the Report of the C mittee

The Investigating Committee retu to Washington of January 28, 1955, immediately proceeded to draw up report, which was finished and signed following February 11. On February 18 Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Quintanilla, Ambassador, Representa of Mexico, officially presented the repo the Council of the Organization, acting visionally as Organ of Consultation, w decided to hold another meeting on Fe ary 24 to study the document.

At the meeting of February 24, the C cil adopted the following resolutions:

I

The Council of the Organization of Amer States, acting provisionally as Organ of Co tation,

HAVING SEEN the report submitted by th vestigating Committee, appointed pursuant t provisions of paragraph 4 of the resolution proved by the Council on January 11, 195

ıse to the request of the Government of
Rica,

ARES:

at in the resolution of January 14, 1955, the
:il, acting provisionally as Organ of Con-
ion, taking into consideration the increasing
sness of the situation that was affecting the
orial integrity, the sovereignty, and the
:al independence of Costa Rica, condemned
:ts of intervention of which that Republic
he victim.

at since the aforesaid international situation
eveloped favorably, it is unnecessary to
the additional measures set forth in the
American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance,
er to defend the inviolability, the territorial
ity, the sovereignty, and the political inde-
nce of Costa Rica; and

S:

deep concern over the carrying out of inter-
al acts such as those that affected the State
sta Rica, and its firm desire that events of
nature not be repeated within the inter-
ican system.

satisfaction that the territorial integrity,
vereignty, and the political independence of
Rica have been preserved, thanks to the
ires adopted by the Organization of Amer-
States and accepted by the Governments of
Rica and Nicaragua.

II

EAS:

e Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua
l, at the Pan American Union, on February
49, a Pact of Amity through which the Amer-
Treaty on Pacific Settlement, signed in Bo-
n 1948, was put into effect between these two
olics;

ese Governments ratified the afore-men-
l Treaty in 1948, but have not yet appointed
embers of the Commission of Investigation
Conciliation that it is incumbent upon them
me so that the aforesaid Commission may
action in the settlement of their differences;

accordance with Article IV of the Pact of
y, the Governments of Costa Rica and Nica-
undertook to adopt, in cases contemplated
e Convention on the Duties and Rights of
s in the Event of Civil Strife, measures for
ontrol and supervision of frontiers, as well
y other measure intended to prevent the or-
ation or existence of any revolutionary
ment against the government of either of
wo Parties in the territory of the other; and

According to the report of the Investigating Committee, a considerable number of the forces that participated in the armed attacks against the Government of Costa Rica were interned in Nicaraguan territory, together with the arms, equipment, and war matériel they carried,

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

RESOLVES:

1. To make a cordial appeal to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to appoint their respective members of the Commission of Investigation and Conciliation that it is incumbent upon them to name according to Article XVII of the aforesaid American Treaty on Pacific Settlement, and furthermore to facilitate in every way the organization and functioning of that Commission and to utilize it in the settlement of their controversies.

2. To urge that the necessary measures be taken to prevent the elements that have been interned from organizing themselves, or carrying out illegal activities that might endanger good relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

3. To make a cordial appeal to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua regarding the desirability that both sign the bilateral agreement mentioned in Article IV of the Pact of Amity "as to the best manner of putting into practice the provisions of the Convention on the Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife, in cases contemplated by that Convention, so that it may be applied immediately whenever a situation of this kind arises, in the manner provided for in the said agreement, especially with respect to measures for the control and supervision of frontiers, as well as with respect to any other measure intended to prevent the organization or existence of any revolutionary movement against the Government of either of the two Parties in the territory of the other", and taking specific prior measures to prevent asylees from engaging in activities that would endanger good relations between the two countries.

4. To recommend likewise that the necessary measures be taken to prevent the preparation of terroristic acts in the territory of either Party against the government of the other.

5. To recommend, as a general measure desirable for all the member states, the improvement of national systems for controlling the illegal traffic in arms and ammunition and also the effective application of the recommendation contained in Resolution XI of the Inter-American Con-

ference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security that "no stipulation of the Treaty nor any of the obligations created under it should be interpreted as justifying excessive armaments or may be invoked as a reason for the creation or maintenance of armaments or armed forces beyond those required for common defense in the interest of peace and security."

6. To express its opinion that the time for the member states to consider whether to fix the site and date or to cancel the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, referred to in the resolution adopted on January 11 by the Council of the Organization, would be after the Bilateral Agreement mentioned in the Pact of Amity has been signed and the Commission of Investigation and Conciliation contemplated in the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement has been established.

III

WHEREAS:

The resolutions approved today are inspired by the firm desire to achieve, as soon as possible, the re-establishment of most cordial and friendly relations between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua;

It is highly desirable to cooperate with the Parties for the purpose of assisting them to attain that noble purpose;

The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua have furnished effective cooperation to the Investigating Committee in its work; and

Although the Investigating Committee has submitted its report, it is advisable for the military observers to continue, for such time as may be necessary, to furnish their valuable information services,

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

RESOLVES:

1. To terminate the activities of the Investigating Committee of the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation.

2. To establish a special committee of the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, to be composed of nine members,[1] for the purpose of offering its cooperation to the R sentatives of the Governments of Costa Ric Nicaragua in carrying out the pertinent provi of Resolution II approved today, especially regard to the preparation of the Bilateral A ment set forth in the Pact of Amity, and th tablishment of the Commission of Investig and Conciliation contemplated in the Ame Treaty on Pacific Settlement.

3. To recommend to the special committ the Council that it maintain military obse so that the service of military observation has been furnished heretofore may continue out interruption.

4. To thank the Governments of Costa and Nicaragua for the assistance they have to the Investigating Committee and to ex the confidence that they will likewise aid the of the committee that will be established by tue of this resolution.

IV

IN VIEW OF the decision taken today, in v the Council resolved to terminate the func of the Investigating Committee appointe accordance with the provisions of paragraph the resolution approved on January 11, 195

The Council of the Organization of Ame States, acting provisionally as Organ of Cons tion,

RESOLVES:

1. To extend a vote of appreciation for the of the Investigating Committee and to ex its thanks for the valuable services rendere the Committee members, Ambassadors Quintanilla, of Mexico, Chairman; John C. D of the United States; José R. Chiriboga, of E dor; Fernando Lobo, of Brazil; and Guillermo ciso Velloso, of Paraguay; and also by the d matic and military advisers who accompanie Committee.

2. To thank in particular the Governmen Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, and United States, for their generous contributi placing military personnel at the disposal o Investigating Committee for the purpose of dering services of peaceful observation.

3. Also, to give special recognition to the sonal work of the military observers, who carrying out their mission with exemplary ciency and a lofty American spirit.

[1] This committee was composed of the Represensatives of Uruguay (Chairman), Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, and the United States.

COUNCIL

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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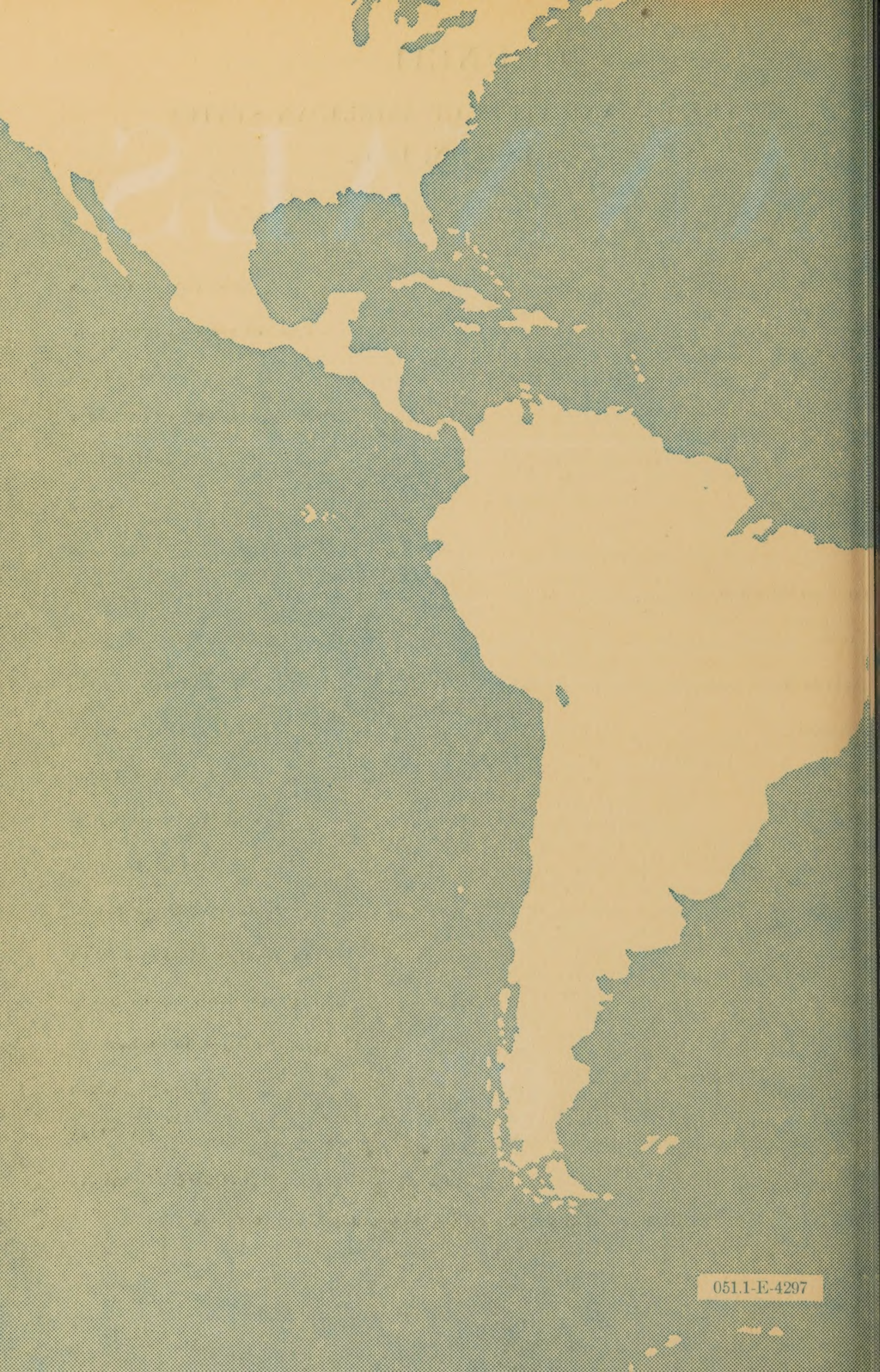
EZUELA	Tito Gutiérrez Alfaro

placed on January 11, 1955, as Ambassador, Representative of the Dominican Republic, by Dr. Joaquín E. Salazar.



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